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24 July 1979

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2135



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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ANGOLANS KILLED BY SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK—Here is a communique from the Ministry of Defense, signed by Col Iko Carreira: The racist South African forces are continuing their armed acts of aggression against our people and country. In the early morning of 6 July the South African Air Force carried out several reconnaissance flights over and attacks against military installations in Huila and Cunene. A squadron of 6 mirage fighter-bombers bombed military positions [words indistinct] farming station some 16 kilometers from [word indistinct] converted into schools [words indistinct] refugee children. There was material damage but no casualties. Another squadron of aircraft of the same type bombed Ongiva and (Imitando) in Cunene Province. Eleven people, including 4 border guards, were killed in the attack on Ongiva. There were no casualties in (Imitando). During the attack on Ongiva, our anti-aircraft units shot down a mirage aircraft bearing South African Air Force registration No 876. The struggle continues; victory is certain. [signed] Ministry of Defense, Luanda, 9 July 1979. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD/EA]

INTER-AFRICAN ARMY FAVORABLY VIEWED—Radio-Conakry has advocated the establishment of a continental African army in a commentary dedicated to the anniversary of the foundation of the OAU. Radio-Conakry sees in the "multiplication of defense treaties between African states... a sign which augurs well for the establishment of a continental army. In the absence of these conditions, the OAU will be forever unable to rid itself of all those who, whether from the inside or from abroad, are attempting to compromise the African future." [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 16, Jul 79 p 11]

CSO: 4400

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS BUDGET, ENDS SESSION

Succession of President

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 27 Jun 79 pp 1, 5

[Article by Nkenden Forbinake]

[Excerpt] The 120 members of the National Assembly wound-up the first ordinary session of the second period of legislative 1979/80 after meeting the bet set at the beginning of the session three weeks ago to examine all seventeen bills submitted by the government to the legislative body for examination.

Prominent among the seventeen bills was the 186,600 million frs CFA budget submitted for approval by the government which the National Assembly adopted.

Parliament, meeting since June 1st, 1979, also voted a bill which will give future Prime Ministers of the Republic greater powers in dealing with affairs of state. The executive authority they now have will give them the opportunity of acceding to the nation's highest office in the advent of a vacancy in the Presidency of the Republic caused either by resignation, incapacity duly established by the Supreme Court or death of the incumbent, in a permanent capacity rather than filling the post in an interim manner.

Members of the National Assembly also adopted a bill which henceforth stop the abusive loss of foreign exchange in extravagant leisure to which many Cameroonians have taken to these days.

This means you'll no longer spend endless hours at pin ball machines. It also means you'll no longer have access to speculating for "jackpot" gains on those machines which have of late become synonymous with beer houses throughout the country.

Defending the bill before the plenary session of the house last Friday, Mrs. Lenlon Bridget, M.P., argued that the liberalization of games in practice adversely affects "the life of our young nation and leads to the degeneration of morals which results in laziness, theft and embezzlements."

Insisted Mrs. Lenlon, who is also rapporteur of the Committee on Constitutional Laws, Justice, Legislation and Standing Orders, Administration and Armed Forces: "Gaming premises have therefore become dens of bandits or centres where young people are encouraged to engage in banditry."

The proposed measures particularly entail forbidding the playing of games of chance and all other related games excluding the national lottery, authorized tombolas and games of entertainment nature, throughout the national territory.

"The Government may however take over the organisation of such games in future so as to ensure that citizens are no longer cheated as has been the case in the past," specified Mrs. Celine Maffo, rapporteur of the Committee of Education, Information, Cultural and Social Affairs, when called upon to give an advisory report on the bill presented to the plenary session of the house.

Henceforth, the National Electric Energy Authority, SONEI, and the National Water Corporation, SNEC will be placed under the preferential tax schedule. In adopting the two bills, members of the National Assembly talked of the importance of electricity and water as basic necessities for subsistence--subsequently the necessity of clearing these two corporations from normal commercial taxes.

Budget Details

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 27 Jun 79 p 5

[Text]

Despite an inflationary trend in the world economy, Cameroon successfully moved through an economic tight rope, members of Parliament were told during the closing session of the National Assembly last night.

In a 46-page economic report presented to the plenary session of the house, Mr. Emah Basile, M.P., rapporteur of the House Committee on Finance said Cameroon's general economic growth rate stood at between 5% and 6%. Foreign investments rose by 22.7%. Mr. Emah told the full house.

Cameroon also diversified its foreign trading partners while at the same time maintaining its traditional preferential ties with its former colonial master -- France.

France, during the past years, received 30.6% of all of Cameroon's exports while it accounted for 47.2% of all of what Cameroon imported.

Surprisingly, Holland jumped up to Cameroon's second foreign trading partner with the total volume of trade put at 4,700 million francs CFA.

The U.R.C. also intensified its trade with Japan, Italy and the U.S.A.

Trade between African countries also intensified with exports accounting for 15,000 million francs and imports accounting for 15,000 million francs CFA.

SATISFACTORY

On the home front, M.P.'s expressed satisfaction with the execution of the 1978/79 budget and the wisdom with which bureaucrats of the res-

pective ministries proposed their respective budgets.

Mr. Elouh Beale said the budgetary appropriations for the respective ministries had been drawn-up guided by the spirit of austerity recommended by the Head of State when he addressed parliament earlier this month.

The allotments show the Ministry of Education leading with over 20,000 million francs, representing nearly 11% of the nation's entire budget.

This is How The Budget Would be Spent

	Francs CFA
Presidency of the Republic	4,691,311,000
National Assembly	1,122,829,000
Prime Minister's Office	305,925,000
Economic and Social Council	285,240,000
Foreign Affairs	2,040,983,000
Territorial Administration	4,983,188,000
Justice	1,771,632,000
Armed Forces	15,695,620,000
National Education	20,726,879,000
Youth and Sports	1,623,423,000
Information and Culture	1,245,836,000
Finance	6,823,047,000
Economic Affairs and Planning	1,615,740,000
General Delegation for Tourism	406,804,000
Agriculture	4,211,002,000
Animal Breeding and Fisheries	1,245,608,000
Mines and Power	961,000,000
Equipment and Housing	6,640,916,000
Public Health	9,309,665,000
Labour and Social Welfare	666,095,000
Social Affairs	628,342,000
Posts and Telecommunications	3,846,542,000
Transport	930,170,000
Public Service	1,127,302,000

CHAD

BRIEFS

FRANCE BLAMED FOR WAR—N'Djamena, 7 Jul (AFP)—The Chadian front for provisional joint action, which groups in Libya most of the political factions opposed to the N'Djamena government, feels that France is responsible for the continuation of the civil war in Chad. In a communique broadcast by "The Voice of the Struggling Chadian People" on Saturday afternoon from Sebha (Libya) and monitored in N'Djamena, the front "holds France responsible for the continuation of the fratricidal war in Chad" because "the French Service [as received] pulls all the strings of discord" in that country and "now prevents all possible solutions." Claiming to be "convinced that were it not for France's meddling, Chadians would know how to reconcile themselves," it demands that the French Government "reanalyze its position and thus give substance to what is called 'Africa for Africans' in Paris." Furthermore, the front says the country that is best qualified to organize a new conference on "national reconciliation in Chad" is Nigeria because it has been "host to the latest conferences" on the subject and "has maintained an impeccable neutrality." [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1134 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA]

CSO: 4400

INTERVIEW WITH ELF OFFICIAL TAHA MOHAMED NUR

Rabat L'OPINION in French 20 May 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] Mr Taha Mohamed Nur, a foreign relations official of the Eritrean Liberation Front was present at the work of the 10th Islamic Conference which was just held at Fes. He was kind enough to grant us the following interview:

[Question] Mr Taha Mohamed Nur, you have just attended the proceedings of the 10th Islamic Conference which took place at Fes. Can you tell us what was the contribution to the Eritrean cause?

[Answer] We can say that in a general way the work of this important meeting was a success, especially if one takes into consideration the situation which presently prevails in the Arab and Muslim world. It must also be stressed that the apprehensions held by certain delegates at the outset of the congress were quickly dispelled by the gracious speech given by H. M. the king at the opening session. In this regard we must also praise the role played by Mr M'hamed Boucetta, who conducted the debates with great dignity. As far as our just cause is concerned, the 10th Conference at Fes was for us a valuable occasion to acquaint public opinion, both Moroccan and international, with the different phases through which the struggle of our people against Ethiopian occupation have passed. Concerning the resolutions adopted by the congress, none was devoted to the Eritrean cause, which we deeply regret, but brother Kacem Zhiri, deputy secretary of the conference stated at the press conference which he gave at the end of the meeting that a resolution regarding all oppressed peoples was adopted, and that it also concerns the people of Eritrea. It must be stressed that our delegation submitted to the conference a document in which it asks for the application of the previous resolutions, and especially those which were passed by the Benghazi conference. It also explains the latest developments of the battle which our people has not ceased to conduct against the rulers of Addis Ababa, who are supported by great world powers. We also drew the attention of the participants in the work of the conference to the seriousness of the situation in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea due to foreign intervention.

[Question] Can you enlighten our readers on the military situation in Eritrea?

[Answer] The rulers of Addis Ababa recently undertook a great offensive against our positions by using highly sophisticated means given them by certain countries of the East. Despite this multifarious and massive assistance which the bloody Addis Ababa regime enjoys, our forces were able to gain successive victories over the enemy and his allies. In this regard it must be stressed that our repeated appeals to brother countries and to all the forces devoted to peace throughout the world to strengthen their support for our cause did not always receive the results we had counted on.

But for the sake of truth and history, I must say that Iraq deployed exemplary efforts in this regard. It even intervened with the Soviet Union and Cuba to reconsider their mistaken position regarding Eritrea.

[Question] Where are your relations with the Arab and Muslim world?

[Answer] Our relations with the Arab world are organic relations and are consequently in no way subject to the degree of support granted to us by one Arab country or another. With regard to the Muslim countries, it must be said that our relations have not yet passed the emotional stage. On the other hand our cause is not yet understood by certain African leaders who have a quite erroneous conception of colonialism, which in their eyes can be a deed committed only by the "whites". One must also add that the myth of the immutability of the frontiers inherited from the colonial period does not at all contribute to a greater understanding of the basically hegemonistic nature of the power of Addis Ababa. But there too changes are in the process of taking place to the benefit of our cause. We can cite as proof only the highly positive attitude of President Senghor, who received an emissary of the ELF-PLF [People's Liberation Front] who delivered to him a message from brother Othman Sabbi, secretary general of the executive committee. The Senegalese president ceaselessly defends the legitimate aspirations of our people which, I repeat, is ready to inaugurate a new era with the Ethiopian people and to preserve its interests, including an outlet to the Red Sea.

Of course, this question can be resolved only by a common agreement between the two parties.

[Question] Can you explain for our readers the relations which you maintain with the countries of the East?

[Answer] On this subject, it is worth stressing two elements. Just after World War II, the USSR supported our struggle, which is rightly considered a cause of national liberation.

The positions taken by the delegate of that country in the UN are too well known to be repeated. The present attitude of the USSR, which goes against these previous commitments, is dictated by geopolitical considerations. One can say the same of Cuba.

The other element, which people have a tendency to forget, is that within the countries of the East there is Yugoslavia, which urges a peaceful solution of the Eritrean question on the basis of the self-determination of our people.

6108

CSO: 4400

DIRECTIVES ON COOPERATIVES EXPLAINED BY EXPERTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 pp 1, 4, 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)—Members of the drafting committee of the guidelines for the establishment of producers' co-operatives gave last Tuesday explanations to questions put to them by local journalists on the newly issued directives.

The explanations were given by Ato Zageye Asfaw, Minister of Justice and chairman of the drafting committee, Ato Teshome Wolde-Hawariat, Ato Sissay Cebre Giorgis and Ato Tayo Gurmu, all members of the committee.

Following is the first part of the question and answers featured on the Ethiopian Television, Tuesday evening. The second part will be presented in the "Development Campaign" column of the Sunday issue of this paper.

[Question] Would you please tell us the fundamental principles on the establishment of producers' co-operatives.

[Ato Zageye] The February 1975 proclamation nationalizing the rural lands has placed the lands in the hands of the cultivating masses. Since the objective is to build socialism, the establishment of producers' co-operatives is therefore a must in the process of the development in this direction.

Readiness and total willingness of the members of peasant associations is the principal factor in the establishment of producers' co-operatives. Peasants who have been used to separate cultivation and individual holdings cannot change their attitude overnight. They have to be politicized about the advantages and superiority of collective endeavour over individual effort.

The transition to the lower level of co-operative to the higher one, should also be based on the conviction of its members.

One should not be frustrated by the set-backs that may be encountered at the beginning. Introduction and development of producers' co-operatives demands uninterrupted politicization work.

The second important principle in the formation of producers' co-operatives is the recognition of the importance of collective interest by individual members. Relation between members should be based on safeguarding collective interest. Relation between each member or that of the co-operatives with government organizations should totally be free of exploitation.

The third important factor is subservience to the principle of democratic centralism. The highest power is endowed in the general assembly. The decisions of the general assembly should be binding on every member of the co-operatives and should be implemented with no delay. There should be no room for emergence of rural bureaucrats.

Finally the principle from each according to his ability, to each according to his work, should be exercised and translated into practice. A member should not make an earning from renting instruments of labour to another member. There should be no exploitation. Of course, this cannot be fully implemented in the first phase of the development of producers' co-operatives. At lower-collective production level (malba) one can rent his oxen or other agricultural implements to the co-operative. But when the co-operatives reach the higher stage (walba) incomes from sources other than individual effort wither away.

[Question] What is the difference between service co-operatives and producers' co-operatives? How does the transition from the former to the latter take place.

[Ato Teshome] In service co-operatives, the cultivation work will be performed by individual peasants on private holding, whereas in producers' co-operatives, activities are carried out collectively with collectively owned means of production. The objective of service co-operatives is to render service to its members. It brings fertilizers and distributes to members, looks for a better market for their produce, establishes co-operative shops and other services. Producers' co-operatives, as the name implies, is a producing organization. Service co-operative is formed by two or more kebele peasants' associations whereas producers' co-operatives will be formed by at least three interested individuals in the kebele peasants' association.

As members of the service co-operatives set up producers' co-operatives and the number of the members of the latter increase and the organization develops, the service co-operatives will be transformed into producers' co-operatives. The transition from service rendering organization into a producing one is, of course, a long process. In the process of transition, the legal status of service co-operatives will be maintained but in the long-run it will be merged into producers' co-operatives.

[Question] What are the stages for development of producers' co-operatives and why are they necessary? What are the conditions that have to be met for the formation of producers' co-operatives?

[Ato Sissay] There are two stages in the development of producers' co-operatives. The first one is the semi-producers' co-operatives, known as Welba. At this stage members combine their means of production and operate jointly. Here, private holdings continue to exist in part. An individual member will have about 2,000 square meters of land for private cultivation. When it reaches the higher form, that is the Welba, the private holding will not exceed 1,000 square meters. At this stage, the means of production will be under the full control of the co-operative and the motto "from each according to his ability to each according to his work" will be fully translated into action.

These stages are important because it makes it possible for the peasants to get used to the methods of co-operative work easily. The lower stage helps to prepare the ground for the establishment of full fledged ones and provides continuous increase output over the transition period.

In establishing producers' co-operatives one has to make sure that the principal condition mentioned earlier is fully matured. Members should have the necessary knowledge to administer the association. Conditions to establish the necessary structures should also be met.

[Question] If the level of consciousness of the peasants willing to set up producers' co-operatives is high and other conditions are matured, should it then pass through the stages mentioned?

[Ato Taye] No. They need not go through the stages. If they are highly conscious of the advantages of the producers' co-operatives and the technological and material conditions permit they can bypass the first stage. Though a few producers' co-operatives are already set up, our experience in this regard is limited. Thus, it is advisable to begin with the lower ones because the peasants and the cadres will learn a lot from the weakness and strength that would be experienced at the lower level.

[Question] What features of development would be observed in the structure of the producers' co-operatives at the different levels?

[Ato Taye] Producers' co-operatives will have the necessary structures for the growing activities at various levels. Policy questions of the internal organization will be formulated by the general assembly. The co-operative will have elected chairman at the head. Several groups in which each member will be a member of one will be formed. As the producers' co-operatives reach the higher stage, they will even go beyond producing towards processing their products. Therefore, the growing fields of activities will demand the broadening of the existing structure of the organization. Several producers' co-operatives in a given district will form an association called Weland. At this stage they will have a council at the district level. These involve a long process.

[Question] Would you please elaborate on the size of the area and the members of a producers' co-operatives at various levels?

[Ato Zegeye] A kebele peasants' association is formed over 800 hectares of land and the members are on the average 250 families. A producers' co-operatives can be formed with three persons. But, since there will be only one producers' co-operatives within one kebele association, eventually all members of the former become members of the producers' co-operative and the area under its administration will be the same, that is 800 hectares of land. However, since membership will not be registered by families but on an individual basis, at least a husband and wife will make the size of the members about 500 on the average.

The existing service co-operatives on the average are formed by about five kebele peasants' associations. When it got transformed into producers' co-operatives they form the higher level mentioned as Weland, that is the union and ultimate merger of the Welbas. At this level, there will be about 2,500 members on 4,000 hectares of land. The economic level at this stage will be high and the situation will be very conducive to render all the necessary social service. It will also further grow from the Weland level. Forty-five producers' co-operatives in a district will have a congress of nine Welands.

[Question] What care should be taken to avoid the weakness encountered and the problems faced by kebele peasants' associations and service co-operatives?

[Ato Teshome] Lack of book-keeping knowledge, absence of detail regulations for work were the major set-backs. This is mainly due to shortage of trained cadres and agricultural personnel. Negligence of rights and duties on the part of peasant officials was another problem faced in the past. This will be overcome by giving detail lesson to the office bearers. Genuine cadres will be assigned to further politicize the peasants. Since the leadership in the producers' co-operatives will be assumed by poor peasants there will be no chance for selfish rich peasants to come to power and weaken the organization. Some over ambitious and immature cadres and agricultural personnel in the past persuaded the peasants to set up service co-operatives without assuring their willingness. This time it will be ascertained that producers' co-operatives are set up on voluntary basis. Therefore, enthusiastic participation on the part of the whole members in the everyday activity of the co-operatives is guaranteed.

[Question] Which section of the peasantry plays a leading role in the struggle for formation of producers' co-operatives? In what ways will the new directives affect the rich peasants?

[Ato Sissay] The vanguard role in the struggle for the establishment of producers' co-operatives will be played by the poor peasants in alliance

with the middle peasants. A rich peasant who is willing to place the means of production in his possession to joint use has the right to join it. One having joined the co-operative, the rich peasant will have equal right and duty like all members.

[Question] What is the difference between the membership in the peasants' associations and producers' co-operatives?

[Ato Teye] In peasants' associations, families will be registered as members, whereas membership will be obtained by an individual in the family in the case of producers' co-operatives. If registration is made by the family and the work of the co-operative is done by one member of the family it will adversely affect payment according to work when distributing the products of the working members. Any individual whose age is above eighteen can become a member of producers' co-operatives. An employed person in the city can also become a member of the producers' co-operatives. Therefore, the producers' co-operatives can provide a remedy to most of the social problems in the urban centres. There can be no fear as to what the children can work in the future; for the development of producers' co-operatives will open diversified fields of activity suitable for all.

CSO: 4420

INTER-REGIONAL CONFERENCE ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (ENA/EH) —

The three-day meeting of high-ranking government officials, representatives of mass organizations and the men-in-uniform from the four southern regions of Arsi, Bale, Sidamo and Gamo-Goffa ended in Goba last Monday after adopting important resolutions on objective realities in these regions.

The meeting was chaired by Comrade Commander Lemsen Getane, Minister of Interior and was attended by Comrade Lt. Col. Gebreyes weld-Hanna, Chief Administrator of Bale region, Comrade Lt. Silashi Mengesha, Chief Administrator of Arsi region, Comrade Lt. Col. Girma Habte Gabriel, Chief Administrator of Sidamo region, Comrade Major Ali Mamo, Chief Administrator of Gamo-Goffa region, Comrade Col. Dominio Balta, Commander of the Southern Sector Command, Comrade Captain Girma Ayale, Chief Commander of the Southern Sector Command, First Deputy

Chief Administrators of the four regions and representatives of mass organizations in the four regions.

Speaking during the closing session Comrade Lt. Silashi recalled the extensive loss of lives and damages to property caused in the four southern administrative regions, by invading forces of the reactionary Magdicho regime. He said that even now the reactionary Magdicho regime is engaged in infiltrating saboteurs into the areas with the aim of misreading the masses on religious, linguistic and ethnic basis.

He stressed the need for wiping out the counter-revolutionary plots through concentrated efforts of the masses, also called for the holding of similar meetings among chief administrators of the four regions, with the aim of exchanging experiences and working out plans of action.

Also speaking was Comrade Lt. Col. Gebreyes, who underlined the need for further intensifying the on-going class struggle with the aim of guaranteeing the gains of the revolution.

The Chief Administrator of Sidama referred to major socio-economic projects now being implemented in various parts of Bale region. He mentioned numerous settlement projects now in progress in various parts of the region. He also referred to the new big state farms in the region and the recent settlement of members of a new work force from Wollo region, in Welo district of Bale.

Speaking later, Comrade Commander Lemana Gutema, Minister of Interior, underlined the need for stepping up efforts to ensure the speedy implementation of the current National Revolutionary Development Campaign, while at the same time taking every measure to ensure that law and order are maintained.

He also hailed the Revolutionary Army for administering crushing defeats to external expansionists, reactionists and those who are bent on destroying the revolution from within.

The 15-point resolution called, among other things, for coupling efforts to maintain law and order with new steps in political, economic and social fields.

Other points highlighted in the resolution were the need for a concerted course of action to alleviate the four regions of similar constraints encountered invariably. A co-ordinated effort, by the regions to accelerate the literacy campaign and socialist villagisation schemes and the significance for the exchange of relevant information in all fields also featured in the resolution.

The need for state farm projects to extend technical aid and knowhow to peasants' associations was also stressed in the resolution. The urgency and indispensability of preserving wildlife and forestry potentials in the region was also emphasised. Other socio-economic and political issues

were also adopted and the resolution called upon the masses and the progressive forces to heighten their vigilance to eventuate the development campaign and render their utmost contribution to the struggle being waged to establish a Marxist-Leninist proletarian party.

The meeting also expressed whole-hearted support for the 12-point resolution recently passed by the high-level meeting of representatives of the Armed Forces under the Chairmanship of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army.

Comrade Commander Lemma and the Chief Administrators of Bale, Arssi, Sidamo and Gamo-Goffa regions and other participants of the meeting have toured various developments projects in Bale region.

They visited the new big state farms in Sheneka and Coloba localities, where they inspected more than 10,000 hectares of freshly cultivated fields.

Later, the officials visited the newly established producers' co-operative village in Agarfa district, where they saw large numbers of recently completed dwellings.

Last Monday, the officials toured various facilities of the three-month-old settlement in Melka Oda, where members of a special work force from Wollo region, are working on their new land with unprecedented revolutionary fervour and zeal. In the course of the visit, the officials also saw long lines of handicraft items produced by the new settlers.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

OFFICIALS WARNED ABOUT MAKING ARBITRARY ARRESTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Ambo (EMA)—Local government officials and office-bearers of mass organizations in Jibat-Matcha province, Shoa region, were Thursday warned against taking the law into their own hands by making arbitrary arrests.

The warning was made Thursday afternoon by Comrade Lt. Col. Debela Dinsaa, Chief Administrator of Shoa Region, while addressing a big gathering here of local government officials and office bearers of mass organizations from various parts of Jibat-matcha province. The chief administrator said some local government officials and office-bearers of mass organizations were taking the law into their own hands by detaining innocent people at will. He said that by taking the law into their own hands the officials and office-bearers of mass organizations were turning the oppressed masses against their revolution.

Comrade Lt. Col. Debela referred to recent government directives on the establishment of producers' co-operatives throughout the country and urged peasants in the province to implement the directives without delay.

The chief administrator also pointed out that following their defeat during armed resistance reactionaries had been trying to infiltrate mass organizations with the aim of disrupting the revolution from within. He urged revolutionaries and patriots to close their ranks in the struggle to wipe out the enemies of the revolution.

Later Comrade Lt. Col. Debela and other officials accompanying him during the working tour of Jibate-Matcha province answered questions put to them by the audience.

CSO: 4420

SOVIET GOVERNMENT OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN USSR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)—The USSR government has offered scholarship for the 1979/80 academic year, to 400 Ethiopian students in different fields of studies, varying from five to six years.

This was disclosed by Comrade Demitre Bilibin, deputy-chief of general foreign students department, in the Ministry for Higher and Specialized Secondary Education in the USSR, at a press conference held yesterday at the office of the Commission for Higher Education here.

Comrade Bilibin who is here since last Thursday to select the competent students said that the scholarship winners will leave for the Soviet Union between August fifteen and September one.

During the first year of their stay in the USSR, he noted, the students will learn Russian language and later on attend courses in the fields of their interest.

Major Areas of Studies

Comrade Bilibin stated that the major areas of studies are agriculture, pedagogy, medicine, engineering and arts which are believed to be of vital importance to Socialist Ethiopia, in the making of economic reconstruction. Expansion of education and availability of skilled man-power is imperative, at this particular time he stressed.

The USSR government, Comrade Bilibin added, offers scholarships to students from 139 countries all over the world. He continued that scholarships grants to Ethiopian students will be increased. To this end, a five year plan is being worked out while a study is underway to train students in post graduate studies for a period of three years.

Ato Malugeta Gebre-Medhin, scholarship expert in the Commission for Higher Education spoke during the press conference, expressing gratitude to Comrade Bilibin for coming to Ethiopia for the third time to select qualified candidates for the scholarship.

Scholarship Offers

The chief scholarship expert said that scholarship grants by Soviet Union started several years ago but was tremendously enhanced after the upsurge of the February 1974 Revolution.

He revealed that excluding this year's scholarship offers, 1,200 Ethiopian students are studying in the USSR and over 1,800 students in other socialist countries.

Ato Mulugeta further pointed out that scholarships were also awarded to 442 students this year, from other fraternal socialist countries.

The inter-ministerial scholarship committee, he stated, whose members are drawn from the Commission for Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Central Personnel Agency (CPA), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council has almost completed selecting qualified candidates for the scholarships obtained from other countries. The names of the candidates and their academic credential will soon be forwarded to the countries concerned for final approval.

Ato Mulugeta further revealed that up to next September, a total of 800 students will leave for socialist countries, including the USSR for higher studies. Before their departure, he stated the students will be given a short orientation course.

119 students are expected to return home from Soviet Union by the end of this year, Ato Mulugeta pointed out.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIANS COMPLETE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE COURSE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jun 79 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (HEI) — Certificates were awarded to a group of sixty-two youngsters and women, who successfully completed a three-year Russian language course at a special ceremony held at the Soviet Permanent Exhibition Wednesday evening.

Dr. Vladimir N. Khachanov, Cultural Affairs Officer of the USSR Embassy in Ethiopia, presided over the function, which also included presentation of special prizes to outstanding students. According to information given by the Cultural Affairs Officer, arrangements are being made to send seventeen of the graduates to the Soviet Union for advanced studies. He said, this is to be done in collaboration with the Commission for Higher Education.

The Russian language courses, which are offered free of charge, have been going on since the last 15 years. The head of the programme, Galina Popyshova, set the present attendance at 450 including the 62 participants that just graduated. She said, the centre hopes to graduate about 120

students next year. The turn out last year was 40 students. She revealed that a fresh batch of students will be accepted for the Russian language courses in September and said the exact number of participants can only be determined on the size of applicants wishing to take part in the programme.

The directors admired the students' receptive capacity and their eagerness to learn. Besides, studying language, students also take part in drama and poetry recitation classes, that form part of the overall training activity.

Wednesday's graduation ceremony was highlighted by the staging of some portions of the play entitled "The Chief Inspector", authored by the well-known Russian writer Nikolai Gogol. Members of the group also recited pieces from Russian poetry and sang the world famous proletarian anthem the "Internationale". The event was attended by a packed audience including invited guests and officials of the Soviet Embassy.

TEACHERS TO BE DEPLOYED FOR LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — Around 36,150 people, who underwent special training are to be mobilized as teachers under the initial basic literacy programme to be conducted this year on a nation-wide scale.

According to a bulletin released by the Adult Education Department within the Ministry of Education, include representatives of armed forces, peasants', workers' union dwellers', youth and women's associations. The bulletin reported that training courses for literacy campaign teachers are being given in all major towns across the country.

The bulletin stated that the number of basic literacy participants for the year is expected to reach 1,800,000 and one teacher is to handle an average of 40 people. As revealed in the bulletin, the highest participation figure is held by Shoa having 314,320 participants, where some 5,358 teachers are to be deployed. The Hararge region takes second place with 273,280 participants with a total of 4,332 teachers taking part in the programme. The Sidama and Wollo regions will each have 127,480 participants and an equal number of teachers totalling 3,192 each.

any drive in which all Shoa persons will involve themselves in the task of conducting literacy. Under this programme over 1.3 million people are hoped to benefit from the programme while another 2.3 million people are expected to receive similar courses next year.

The bulletin said teaching materials will be of two types, embracing primary and follow-up items being produced in Amharic, Oromo, Wolaita, Tigrigna and Somali languages. The bulletin indicated that preparations are underway to produce primary teaching materials in several other languages used in Ethiopia. The total estimated cost for preparation of teaching materials for the current year is given as 1,994,077 Birr.

As defined in the bulletin, the basic literacy programme mainly includes reading and writing of the local vernacular including simple arithmetic. The bulletin stated that nearly 95 per cent of the population is illiterate. The planned national literacy campaign is divided into a short and long-term programmes. The short-term programme calls for a massive liter-

MEHCISTU STRESSES NEED FOR WORKING-CLASS PARTY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Jun 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] **ADDIS ABABA (ENA) —** The 55th anniversary of the establishment five years ago this month of the former Co-ordinating Committee of the Armed Forces, Police and the Territorial Army was observed at the Grand Palace here Thursday in the presence of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam and members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

Speaking during the solemn ceremony Comrade Chairman Mengistu of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army stated that the five years of bitter revolutionary struggle had put an end once and for all to the misrule of the former feudal-bourgeois regime under which the toiling masses had to suffer for centuries.

Useful Experiences

He said that compared to Ethiopia's age old independence, five years were quite a short span of time. However, during this short period the revolution of the masses had gained useful experiences and made many friends among progressive peoples of the world.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu referred to plots perpetrated against the young revolution by internal and external enemies of the radical movement. He said that during the early days of the revolution, measures taken against these enemies of the revolution were spontaneous and as the revolution grew and gained new impetus, things greatly changed. He said, new efforts are being made to base these measures on the results of long and detailed studies and planning.

The PMAC Chairman said that one of the great challenges facing the nation at present is the establishment of the working class party. He called on revolutionaries throughout the country to intensify the struggle for the establishment of the working class party and also to make maximum sacrifices to enable the country to emerge victorious from the host of problems facing it at present.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu pointed out that the on-going Ethiopian Popular Revolution is not only a national event, but also an international radical movement. He said that it was in view of this aspect of the great

movement that members of the socialist community of nations decided to stand on its side giving it moral and material support. This was the reason why many of their sons and daughters sacrificed their lives in defence of the Ethiopian Revolution, he added.

Internationalist Doffy

The PMAC Chairman referred to Ethiopia's internationalist obligation. He said, the country is doing everything within its means to assist freedom fighters and liberation movements in Southern Africa.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu paid tributes on the occasion of the fifth anniversary celebrations of the establishment of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Armed Forces, Police and the Territorial Army to those who gave away their lives in defence of the interests of the broad masses and to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER CALLS FOR CAREFUL HANDLING OF EXPORT COFFEE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] **ASSAB (EWA) —** The Minister of Coffee and Tea Development, Comrade Second Lt. Daminiw Kanyo, said here yesterday that export coffee passing through Assab port should be handled with utmost care at every stage of transshipment.

Comrade Second Lt. Daminiw made the statement when addressing a group of shipping and transit agents, representatives of government agencies and of mass organizations, some cadres of the Provisional Office for Mass Organizational Affairs and members of the Military Political Affairs Directorate.

The minister recalled that the privileged classes under the feudal-bourgeois regime swamped as much as 75 per cent of the nation's entire coffee harvest and continued strangling the coffee industry during the initial phase of the revolution. The commodity, he said, today accounts for 70-80 per cent of the country's foreign ex-

change earnings and that its development and proper utilization is being accordingly given the attention it deserves.

Comrade Second Lt. Daminiw pointed out that some of the coffee slated for export gets spoilt due to the indifference and irresponsibility of certain transit agents and said the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development will be compelled to undertake all precautions to ensure that the nation collects its due share of the international market through the proper handling and export of the commodity.

ETHIOPIA

KOBBO-LALIBELA ROAD OPENS TO TRAFFIC

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)—The 123 kms road, connecting the towns of Kobbo and Lalibela, in Wollo administrative region became operational after officially being inaugurated last week.

According to the spokesman of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the newly constructed road was inaugurated by Comrade Lt. Col. Mawew Zekarias, Chief Administrator of Wollo region and Dr. H. C. G. Carsten Ambassador of Netherlands to Socialist Ethiopia.

The spokesman said that the Kobbo-Lalibela seven million Birr road project was jointly financed by the Ethiopian and Netherlands governments with the aim of alleviating the problem of transportation facilities to the local populace of Lasta province.

The spokesman noted that four bridges, over the Tekesse and Kechin Abeta rivers were constructed at a cost of one and half million Birr. The construction of the road had involved over 2,500 people, mobilised from the province under Food for Work Programme. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission has distributed 4,000 quintals of grain under the programme, which is additional to the financial and material support totalled to one million Birr.

Economic Development

During the official opening of the Kobbo-Lalibela road, Ato Shimalis Adugna, Commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission said that, the road would greatly contribute to economic development of the province, well known for its tourist attraction. He also said that the road will assist to overcome and withstand problems resulted from natural calamities, by using easy and faster communication system.

Comrade Lt. Col. Mawew also spoke during the occasion, recalling the disaster faced by the people of Lasta province in 1973 and said that lack of transportation facilities had hampered the quick supply of relief items to the victims, after the out-set of the February 1974 Popular Revolution.

The chief administrator said that the construction of the Kobbo-Lalibela road will lead to establishment of various development projects within the province and enhance tourist activities more than ever before.

Maintenance works of the Kobbo-Lalibela road will be carried out in future, by the regional Rural Roads Project (RRP) and the local populace, the spokesman added.

Present during the inaugural ceremony were Ato Shifferaw Demissie, general manager of the Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA), Ato Teshome Workie, head of the Rural Roads Project, other officials of the NRC and Wollo regional administrative office, the spokesman concluded.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

OFFICERS COMPLETE COMMAND, LEADERSHIP COURSES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] Asmara (EMA)—Senior Air Force officers drawn from various units and who have just completed a two-month command and leadership course based on Marxism-Leninism were graduated here Saturday.

On hand to award certificates to the graduating batch at the Air Force Command Headquarters here was Brig. Gen. Haile-Giorgis Habte-Mariam, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, who also presented special prizes and souvenirs to personnel, who distinguished themselves in various areas of competence including physical training, sports and oratory.

The course, the first of its kind for Air Force personnel, was organized with the co-operation of Addis Ababa University, the Ethiopian Navy and the Ground Force and embraced a wide variety of subjects ranging from command and leadership within the framework of Marxist-Leninist ideology and international relations to Socialist Ethiopia's foreign policy and the role and stand of the Armed Forces in the revolutionary process.

Brig. Gen. Haile-Giorgis, said on the occasion that units of the Armed Forces should support and complement each other to discharge their tasks fully and responsibly. He underlined the importance of technical mastery and political consciousness in the fulfilment of the obligations of the man-in-uniform and said there was a sharp difference between the structure of the Armed Forces under the feudo-bourgeois regime when the various units were deliberately made to be suspicious of each other and today, when the essential objective is to enhance efficiency and unity between and among the diverse branches of the defence establishment.

The chief of staff went on to point out that Ethiopia's enemies, although punished, have not yet given up and said the challenge facing the broad Ethiopian masses can be overcome only through continued vigilance, preparation and struggle. Despite the fact that international imperialism is doing its maximum best to subvert the historic development campaign, it was noted, Revolutionary Ethiopia is bound to succeed in this worthy venture, because of the sympathy and support which it enjoys among fraternal socialist countries.

Brig. Gen. Haile-Giorgis went on to say that the Air Force and other defence forces will have to be prepared more than ever before in order to thwart future imperialist mischief and threat and pointed out that more such command and leadership courses need to be organized. He paid tribute to the distinguished role played by the Ethiopian Air Force in the historic victories scored by the revolutionary vanguard forces against foreign invasion and internal secessionism on the Eastern, Western and Northern Fronts.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Capt. Tassew Megash, Commissar of the Asmara-based wing of the Ethiopian Air Force, recalled the numerous and decisive triumphs attained by the broad Ethiopian masses, during the last five years of bitter struggle and said the Revolutionary Army should in future be equipped with scientific military training based on Marxism-Leninism. He noted that the men-in-uniform will continue discharging their tasks in a manner befitting their revolutionary role.

The commandant of the school Lt. Col. Solomon Beyene, also spoke on the occasion outlining the curricular content and objective of the course. He said particular attention was given to the technical mastery of newly acquired weapons and equipment, political ideology and civic service.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

SETTLEMENT SITES ESTABLISHED IN BALE REGION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jun 79 pp 1, 5

[Text] Goba (HN)—Over 281 settlement sites have been established in different provinces of Bale region where close to 600,000 compatriots are being rehabilitated by the government and the broad masses, Ato Damana Makonnen, Assistant Commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, apprised a roving team of media-men in the region recently.

A host of other socialist-oriented villages and a settlement site of the recently resettled production task-forces from Wollo all the more, abound in the region.

The assistant commissioner expressed his confidence that more than half of the people presently under government support would be self-reliant and self-sustaining by the next harvest season.

Farm Implements

He gave a detailed account of the assistance and provisions channeled towards the victims of the reactionary war of aggression, unleashed by the Mogadishu ruling cliques. Prominent in this sphere was the aid made in food, shelter, clothings and other facilities like farm implements, medicare and cost of transportation which amounted to the tune of two million Birr during the last four months.

Speaking about the compatriots from Wollo, Ato Damana revealed that their number exceeds 7,000 and added that these formerly victimised people started life from the scratch and today they are organized into producers' co-operatives. He further pointed out that the cottage industries flourishing and other development activities they undertake, over and above their farming engagement, remain to stand as exemplary model.

They have built transient dwelling houses and began horticultural and afforestation undertakings, he stated. Ato Damana pointed out that the drive of the compatriots to rid themselves of ignorance is quite encouraging.

Production Cadres

The assistant commissioner indicated that one hundred and forty hectares of land have been cultivated for purposes of demonstration which he said has shown promising results. Consequently, the compatriots from Wollo have poised to cultivate 6,000 hectares of land by next August, he affirmed. Ato Damana further stated that ninety persons drawn from the relocated people have received primary health education and production representatives are at present enrolled at the Goba, political school.

Ato Damana hinted that part of the Wollo compatriots now in Malka-Oda settlement site, would be moved to Harewa. He expressed his concern that the delay of the water supply system effected by the Water Resources Authority has become an impediment to the speedy voyage of the people to Harewa.

Villagization Schemes

The team of journalists found out that the members par-taking in the socialist villagization schemes have welcome the decision whole-heartedly and voluntarilly. According to information gathered, the necessary surveying and mapping works are usually carried on before spotting a settlement site. Although reactionary elements are exerting futile attempts to disrupt the campaign, the peasants are making unreserved effort to weed out such elements and thereby consolidate the revolution, it was learnt.

CSO: 4420

PEOPLE OF TIGRAY REGION URGED TO WEED OUT ANTIREVOLUTIONARIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Jun 79 p 7

[Text] **MEKELE (ENA)** — "Let all produce Tigray 1971 Expo" was opened Sunday at the regional capital of Tigray in the presence of the people of the town, government employees, men-in-uniform, peasants of the environment, religious leaders and political cadres.

The Expo at Ato Yohannis Secondary School was inaugurated by Ato Gebre-Kristos Mamer, first deputy administrator of the region. The Expo depicts the social, political and economic life of the people of the region.

Speaking on the occasion the chief of the regional Provisional Office for Mass Organizational Affairs (POMOA) said that, since the eruption of the popular revolution the broad masses of Ethiopia have taken Marxism-Leninism as a guide-line and are struggling to build socialism. He recalled the counter-revolutionary activities of the anti-people forces, who destroyed factories and bridges as well as production and distribution systems. He also recalled the victories scored by the broad masses overall the

economy of the country and the revolution.

He said that people of the region, are orienting themselves from harmful cultures and are expanding consciousness by understanding the dignity of labour. He said that the people of the region, are using modern agricultural techniques to implement the National Revolutionary Development Campaign. He expressed hope that illiteracy, hunger, disease and all other social evils will be eradicated from the region in a short time.

The chief of POMOA of the region, urged the people to weed out these pseudo-revolutionaries who try to lead the people astray from the economic development campaign and the struggle for the establishment of the working class party.

Speaking on the occasion the first deputy chairman of the region, pointed out that the broad masses who were in the darkness of illiteracy, disease and hunger are now crushing imperialist agents.

Ata Gokro-Khristo said that the time will not be far when there will be no hungry children, poor people, illiteracy, and disease in the country, and when the country will be covered with a green carpet and become prosperous.

He pointed out that in the National Revolutionary Development Campaign priority is given to the eradication of illiteracy, because it is impossible to build socialism in a society where illiteracy is prevailing.

He called upon all workers, government employees, peasants and others to co-operate in the campaign to plant over 20,000,000 seedlings, which have already been prepared.

Ata Gokro-Khristo said that the Expo has revolutionary content and educational scope to teach the people of the region, to preserve historical sites for tourist attraction, to intensify the class struggle, to co-operate with historic oppressed nationalities and to accomplish similar other activities.

The Expo will remain open until Friday.

CSO: 4420

MEKELE MILITARY POLITICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES THIRD GROUP

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Jun 79 p 7

[Text] **ADDIS ABABA (EH)** — A large number of persons drawn from different government and mass organizations in Tigray administrative region recently graduated and received certificates after completing a three month political education programme at the Mekele military political school.

In a speech he made after handing over certificates to the graduates, Major Teferra Weldu Temsio, Chief administrator of Tigray region said that the establishment of political schools is one of the solid achievements of our popular revolution, acquired by the bitter struggle of the broad masses of Ethiopia.

He stressed the great responsibility shouldered by the graduates for becoming the vanguard in the on-going revolutionary struggle aimed at establishing people's democratic republic of Ethiopia.

Earlier, Comrade sub-lieutenant Temengem Gebre Egelebher political commissar of the 501 B sub-tank force and head of political affairs of Tigray

region, outlined the progress in activities of the Mekele military political school. He also explained about the objective realities prevailing in the country.

Comrade Nadia Bessiah, head of the Mekele political school also spoke on the occasion pointing out that the graduating group were the third to attend such political orientation programmes.

He stated that participants of the programme are assisted to acquire the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, and called on the graduating group to further advance their knowledge of the socialist ideology.

The head of the political school further urged the graduates to make practical what they have learnt in theory, by politicizing and organizing the broad masses.

BRIEFS

SMUGGLERS APPREHENDED—Addis Ababa—Customs police recently intercepted a caravan of camels loaded with contraband goods worth 37,540 Birr in Elidir district of Awassa province, Wollo region. The seized goods were confiscated, a spokesman for the regional customs police disclosed. Meanwhile, in Wollega region, finance police in co-operation with kebele law enforcement squads recently seized 8,285 kilos of coffee beans during a surprise swoop on coffee-merchants suspected of dealing in contraband. The regional head of the Finance Police, Lt Col. Geremew Zeleke, said the contrabandists were later fined a total of 680 Birr and the coffee publicly auctioned. The 27,749.85 Birr proceed was turned over to the regional office of the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jun 79 p 6]

FAREWELL CEREMONY—Jimma—A cultural show was held here in honour of four comrades from the Soviet Union who were leaving for home after winding up a three-year teaching assignment at the Jimma Comprehensive Secondary School. The farewell ceremony was attended by Comrade Capt. Tassema Belay, the Chief Administrator of Keffa region. The chief administrator lauded the contribution of the socialist community of nations to the revolutionary struggle of the Ethiopian broad masses. He stressed that the genuine and sincere friendship of comrades from the Soviet Union, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and other socialist states would be forever remembered by the Ethiopian people. Comrade Bahru Mengesha, Mayor of Jimma and Chairman of the City Council, also spoke on the occasion expressing appreciation for the exemplary role played in the struggle by comrades from socialist countries. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 6]

ILLCIT TRADE—Addis Ababa—A member of a peasants' association from Kola Dega Damot province, Gojjam region, has recently been apprehended here for indulging in illicit trade. The culprit, Geremew Fenta, was charged of selling six bases of textiles from a government distribution agency to a private dealer. He brought the textile goods for 8,551.94 Birr and sold them at 9,500 Birr. Both the culprit and his accomplices are presently under control and the case is being investigated by the Security Section of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 6]

ARSSI ROAD CONSTRUCTION—Assela (ENA)—Two major road projects are presently being implemented in Arssi region on self-help basis as part of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign. One of these projects extends from Huruta to Seru and the other from Bekoji to Bobessa. Fourteen kilometres out of a total of 85 kms of the Huruta to the Seru road project are about to be completed. The Arssi Rural Development Agency which is financing the road construction alongside the broad masses, will provide from 800,000 to one million Birr for the 71 kms Robe-Seru road estimated to cost two million Birr. The people will contribute for the implementation of the project from 400,000 to 500,000 Birr worth of labour and 700,000 to 800,000 in cash. Meanwhile, the people of Seru and Amigna districts have together raised 180,480 Birr and have deposited the amount at the branch office of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia in Robi town. Similarly for the road project from Bekoji to Bobessa, expected to cost 1.5 million Birr, the Arssi Rural Development Agency has agreed to contribute between 550,000 to 800,000 Birr in cash. The people will also extend contributions both in the form of cash and labour. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Jul 79 p 4]

ISLAMIC DELEGATION—Addis Ababa (ENA)—A delegation of the followers of the Islamic faith in Ethiopia led by the Imam of the Addis Ababa Amwar Mosque, Haji Mohamed Sani, left for Moscow Sunday for a two-week visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Mufti Diya Edin. Other members of the delegation are Haji Omar Hussein, president of the Supreme Sharia Court, Haji Abdurahman Sherif, administrator of mosques, and Ato Mohamed Awol, secretary-general for Islamic affairs. Members of the delegation were seen off on departure at Bole International Airport by Kegnazmatch Kedir Eba and other followers of the Islamic faith. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Jul 79 p 1]

CONSPIRACY CONVICTIONS—Akaki (ENA)—Nine workers of the Ethiopian Fibre Factory here were exposed before a large gathering and convicted by the district Revolutionary Operations Co-ordinating Committee for conspiring to sabotage production and misguiding their fellow workers. Two of them were indicted of inciting the conspiracy and are awaiting decision from higher authorities. Five sentenced to three and two-and-half months imprisonment and the remaining two released with strong warning. The nine workers were charged with and convicted of disbanding the factory's production growth committee, misleading and confusing other workers, opposing and sabotaging the work of cadres in the factory discussion forum, and generally undertaking various anti-worker and anti-revolution activities. All nine had been placed under detention prior to the exposure. Present on the occasion of the exposure were the vice-chairman of the All Ethiopia Trade Union, the first vice-chairman of the industry's workers union, the administrator of Akaki district, the area representative of the Provisional Office for Mass Organizational Affairs and the entire work force of the fibre factory. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 5]

ELF REPORTS BATTLE CASUALTIES--Kuwait, 9 July--The Eritrean fighters killed and wounded a large number of Ethiopian soldiers in attacks against Ethiopian positions in various parts of Eritrea early this month, an Eritrean spokesman told KUNA here today. In a statement to KUNA, the spokesman of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) said that some units of the ELF liberation army launched a large-scale attack against an Ethiopian Army camp on the outskirts of Mandafara, southern Eritrea, and completely destroyed it killing wounding all those who were in it. In another battle between the ELF fighters and the Ethiopian forces on 5 July on the outskirts of Mandafara, a number of Ethiopian soldiers were killed and several vehicles completely destroyed. The fighters also detonated two mines under an Ethiopian vehicle in Cheren, central Eritrea, killing and wounding a number of people. The spokesman said that clashes also took place between rival groups inside the Ethiopian Army at the Cheren public prison, in which 11 soldiers were killed and 16 other wounded. [Text] [Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1216 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD]

MESSAGES FROM BINAIISA, BENDJEDID--Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam last night received messages from President Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda and President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria. The messages were delivered to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam at the Grand Palace during separate audiences he gave to Mr Edward Rugumayo, chairman of the Consultative Council of the UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Front], and to Comrade (Mouloud Kassim Nait Belkassen), member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front and advisor to Comrade President Bendjedid of Algeria. The Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] chairman also held talks with the Ugandan and Algerian officials on relations between Ethiopia and their respective countries. Present on both occasions were Comrade Lt Col Berhanu Baye, PMAC Standing Committee member in charge of foreign affairs; Ato Amanuel Amde Mikael, deputy senior minister; and Maj Dawit Wolde Georgis, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The message from the Ugandan president concerned the situation in Uganda before and after the overthrow of the dictator Idi Amin and the state of affairs in the country at present. It was also learned that the one from the Algerian president deals with Western Sahara. [Text] [Addis Ababa Radio in English to Neighboring Countries 1015 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

GHANA

BRIEFS

FUEL CONSUMPTION CONTROL MEASURES—More stringent measures have been adopted by the government to control the consumption of fuel in the country. With effect from today, all petrol filling stations will open to all makes of vehicles at 0600 and close at 1800 from Monday to Saturday. There will be a total ban on the sale of petrol on Sundays. Announcing this in Accra at a news conference yesterday, the commissioner for fuel and power, Professor Banneh, said private vehicles are to be served with petrol at not more than 10 cedis every other day. He said the regulations on private vehicles with odd and even numbers buying petrol on special days remains in force. Professor Banneh announced that government is taking these measures because of the inability of our country's traditional supplier to provide crude oil. Professor Banneh disagreed to a question that Ghana's traditional suppliers are using their oil as a political weapon against her. He cited Nigeria as an instance, and said there are confirmed reports that she has genuine production problems. He said Ghana is expecting her first supplies of crude oil from Nigeria towards the end of this month. The commissioner disclosed that his ministry has contacted AGRI-PETCO Ltd Oil Company, which is producing oil at Saltpond and it has agreed to sell its entire stock of 80,000 barrels to Ghana. He said this figure could have been increased but for production difficulties which the company is facing. [Excerpts] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 79 AB]

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC FUND CONVENTION SIGNED

TANANARIVE MADAGASCAR-MARTIN in French 8 Jun 79 pp 1-2

[Text] A great new step has just been taken as part of the vast effort to modernize the National Network of Madagascar Railroads: yesterday afternoon, in one of the meeting rooms of the Central Bank, Minister Rakotonirainy Razakabesoma (finance and planning) and Mr Manuel Bridier, the new director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation in Tananarive jointly signed a convention for opening a credit line amounting to 1.6 billion Malagasy francs (32 million French francs) as partial financing of the ENCM [National Network of Madagascar Railroads] for the period from 1979 to 1983.

In Washington

Simultaneously, Mr Herbert Rakotonirainy, our charge d'affaires in Washington, was signing another agreement in the name of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar but for the same user, the ENCM. The partner this time was a branch of the World Bank, nothing less than the Agency for International Development [AID]. The agreement is for 2.8 Fmg [Malagasy francs].

It is known that the National Network of Madagascar Railroads is currently making a great effort to modernize because of the decrepit condition not only of its rolling stock but also of the roadbed on all of the four lines existing in the country. This is a great step. In the next five years an investment effort totalling more than 10 billion Fmg is anticipated.

Yesterday's signing ceremonies, both in Tananarive and in Washington, represent only a part of the efforts being made (and above all to be made). Minister Rakotonirainy Razakabesoma emphasized the meaning of this operation in a brief preliminary statement. He stated that it was part of the current phase of the development policy of the DIM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar]. "It is the realization of President Didier Ratsiraha's own intentions concerning the efforts to be made in the realm of modernizing our railways."

Financial Arrangements

The minister then insisted on the fact that once again we are not counting solely on foreign aid, since the RNCM is participating in the financing of the effort to the extent of 2 billion francs, along with the National Bank for Industry (400 million Fmg); INED-AID (2.8 billion Fmg) to be repaid in 50 years without any interest other than a simple commission called an "engagement," amounting to 0.75 percent; the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation—France (4.5 billion Fmg at 6 percent interest, payable in 17 years and whose first installment of 1.6 billion Fmg was the subject of yesterday's signing).

Of course, the press was permitted to ask questions. To which of the four existing lines has priority been given? Although Mr Jean Bamanjara, the responsible minister (transportation, food and tourism) was present, the minister of finance and planning asked permission to answer the question, doubtlessly to avoid an embarrassing situation for his colleague (which made the spectators laugh!) As far as embarrassment was concerned, there was no need to speak of it since it was apparent—not for the reason that one would be tempted to believe, but because it is in line with reality—that priority should be given to modernizing the Tananarive-Tamatave route since Tamatave is our most important port and for the purposes of food supply the modernization of the Tananarive-East Coast route [TCE] is naturally more important than that of the other lines.

The other question asked was in relation to the extension of the RNCM. The minister replied to this question that it will be done some day but that for the middle-range program that the government is concerned with such an eventuality has not yet been the subject of a "profound study."

Railroad Tickets

Another question—a pertinent one this time—was asked requesting information on whether the current modernization effort is the cause of the recent increase in railway ticket prices over the entire network. Minister Rakotovo Razakaboana replied with an equally pertinent statement that in view of the increase in certain wages and the increase in the price of fuel it was inevitable that the network should increase its fares in its turn (laughter).

Returning briefly to the present situation of the entire RNCM, let us remark that in order to handle the considerable increase in traffic anticipated over the next five years and be at the same time in condition to satisfy the demands of the food supply, the network has set the objective of fundamentally renovating and modernizing its infrastructure and a part of its material.

Also, as far as the 10-billion franc investment of which we have spoken is concerned, that credit will be used for the complete renovation of 160 km of track, the improvement of another 124 km, the purchase of 9 very powerful

locomotives (1,250 hp), the purchase of 76 freight cars, 10 passenger cars, 1 autorail, 6 draisines [translation unknown] and 45 ballast cars. And all this should be finished by 1902.

Let us remark that before the signing proper, Mr Manuel Bridier, whose act yesterday was the first official act that had been given him to perform since he took office only 48 hours before the ceremony, expressed his pleasure in being able to serve the RER in the name of the CCEE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation].

12,116
CBO: 4400

TRADE TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE REPORTED

Immensive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 Jan 79 p 2

[Text] A commercial and financial delegation from Mozambique arrived in Tananarive yesterday afternoon. The head of the delegation is Mr Mohamed Iqbal, director of foreign trade for Mozambique. The delegation includes three more members, Mr Henrique Rodrigues, Mr Amruli Marala and Mr Inacio Macombe. They are responsible to the state INTERRACON [expansion unknown] companies, which are in charge of importing and exporting construction and mining material, and to INTERRITAL [expansion unknown], which is in charge of industrial raw materials and electrical instruments. INTERRACON was created six months ago.

On the invitation of the Revolutionary Government of Madagascar, the Mozambican delegation will establish contacts with the Malagasy officials responsible for the economy for the purpose of bringing the trade between the two countries into balance.

The two parties will further proceed to the annual revision of the price of cement, which the Madagascar Government has been importing from Mozambique under an initial three-year contract signed with a Mozambican company called "Cimentela," which was earlier owned by private citizens, at the rate of 650,000 tons a year.

With the nationalization of the Cimentela company, whose rights have now been turned over to INTERRACON, the Malagasy party, according to Mr Rakotonjanahary Benjamin, has estimated that the participants will then proceed to broadening the clauses concerning trade by opening the Mozambican market to Malagasy products.

He declared that the trade was earlier conceived as a one-way street (imports of bitumen, cement and cotton liners from Mozambique without any Malagasy products being delivered to Mozambique).

Let us mention that the delegation was welcomed on its arrival by a delegation led by Mr Rakotonjanahary Benjamin, the director of trade in the Ministry of Finance and Planning. (ANTA)

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN LABOR DELEGATION—A Bulgarian labor delegation made up of Mr. Marisa Steihov Brakadanski, secretary of the Central Council of Bulgarian Unions and Mr. Stefan Nedeltchev, has been in our city for several days. It is to be noted that this is the first time that such a delegation from Bulgaria has arrived in Madagascar. Mr. Steihov Brakadanski, the head of the delegation, declared to an ANTA [association unknown] representative that the purpose of this mission is to make contacts with FISEMA [Malagasy Federation of Trade Unions] in order to discuss the problems of interunion relations. "In spite of our short stay in Madagascar," the leader of the delegation emphasized, "we have achieved the goal of our mission." In closing, he wished complete success to the Malagasy Socialist Revolution. (ANTA) [Text] [Thematic MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Jan 79 p 3] 12,116

CSO: 4400

MALI

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--A cultural agreement was signed in Bamako between the governments of the Republic of Mali and the Soviet Union. According to the terms of the agreement, equipment and various materials will be given to the institute for blind children in Bamako. This agreement follows those already signed in preceding years between the two countries. Approximately 400 Malian students are studying in the USSR within the framework of cooperation agreements signed between Mali and the USSR. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jun 79 p 8]

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

ENEMY AGENTS CAPTURED BY SECURITY FORCES

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] A gang of enemy agents, who had already carried out one act of terrorism in Manica Province, was recently captured by the People's National Security Service, SNASP.

Another counterrevolutionary, infiltrated by our country's enemy to carry out espionage, has also been captured by SNASP in Tete Province. In both cases, actions inspired by people's vigilance played an important part in bringing about the neutralization of these imperialist agents.

The enemy network in Manica Province was brought to light with the capture of one of its members, who had planted a bomb in the worker's kitchen of the Rovue Hydroelectric Firm (CHER). An aspect relevant to this bombing is that the enemy action was designed to hurt the (CHER) workers physically, which demonstrates the degree of contempt the enemy has for the people, an enemy which does not hesitate to try to murder workers at their places of work in order to achieve its criminal objectives.

The other case involves a spy in the service of imperialism who was arrested by SNASP in Tete Province. This agent was infiltrated into our country by the Rhodesian illegal regime to supply it with military information for subsequent use in attacks against our country. The imperialist agent was charged with locating the main barracks of the people's forces for the liberation of Mozambique and transmitting this information to the Rhodesian troops.

According to the agent himself, he belonged to a gang trained to carry out sabotage and espionage in our national territory. Also, according to his statements, his gang and another gang of traitors and mercenaries of several nationalities used to pass through Mali, where they would get support to unleash terrorist actions against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In the present instance the organized people's vigilance tipped off SNASP, which carried out an intensive investigation leading to the criminal's capture, thereby neutralizing another enemy action.

NAMIBIA

PLANE CRASHES AFTER ATTACK INTO ANGOLA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOUK. — The South African Defence Force attacked a number of Swapo headquarters and logistical installations in Angola in the past few days, Major General Jan Geldenhuys, officer commanding the SFA Command of the Defence Force, disclosed in Windhoek last night.

A South African aircraft crashed while returning to base but the pilot was not injured.

All other South African forces returned safely to base, Gen Geldenhuys said.

Follow-up operations against Swapo elements in Angola had continued over the past few days.

"Based on information received during contacts over the past few days, a number of Swapo headquarters and logistical installations in Angola were attacked by elements of the South African Defence Force," Gen Geldenhuys said.

A Defence Force spokesman said no further details would be released at this stage. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

LANDMINE IN OVAMBO AREA--Windhoek--Two Ovambo men were killed and two more injured when a bakkie triggered a landmine in the Ovambo operational area of SMA on Wednesday, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, chief secretary of the Ovambo Government, said at Oshakati. In another incident, the pipeline supplying eastern Ovambo had been sabotaged by terrorists. Mr Bezuidenhout said there had been five acts of terrorism against civilian targets the past week. [Excerpts] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Jul 79 p 4]

NEW POLICE CHIEF--Brigadier A.J.C. Gouws of Kimberley is SMA's new Commissioner of Police from August 1. He will fill the vacant brigadier's post with the present police chief, Colonel Attie Drotsche, as his second in command. This surprise statement was made yesterday by Pretoria police public relations officer, Brigadier J.F. Visser. In a short telephonic announcement Brig Visser said: "Brig A.J.C. Gouws of Kimberley will be the new Divisional Commissioner of Police. Colonel Drotsche will remain as his adviser mainly because he must work solely on the establishment of the SMA police force." "This will also facilitate closer cooperation with the higher ranks of the Defence Force as well as filling the gap to senior rank." It is significant that Brig Gouws is not new to the Territory and its politics. He was stationed in SMA from the beginning of 1977 to July 1978 as Divisional Inspector of Police. He was then transferred to Kimberley as the Divisional Commissioner. Brig Gouws, 49, was born in Middelburg, Transvaal, in 1930. He joined the police force in 1939. He is married and has two daughters. [Excerpts] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Jul 79 p 1]

ANTI-MASONIC SLOGANS--Anti-Masonic slogans yesterday again appeared on a wall in Windhoek while the police were still involved in a fullscale search for the murderers of Mr John Rees in the Free Mason Lodge last Tuesday. The slogans were sprayed in large letters on a wall in a municipal parking area in Kaiser Street. Four prominent Southwest figures were also named as Masons. They are the Administrator General, Mr Justice M.T. Steyn, Mr Bryan O'Linn, Colonel Crohn and Major General J.J. Geldenhuys. A few weeks before the grenade attack on the Masonic Lodge pamphlets were spread in Windhoek. In these a bitter attack was made on Freemasonry and contained a so-called death list. [Excerpt] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Jul 79 p 2]

WITHDRAWAL OF FISHING FLEETS--The withdrawal of two foreign fishing fleets from SWA coastal waters is a hard knock for Walvis Bay--a harbour town which is already struggling in the mire of a dwindling economy. It was announced this week that the West German fishing fleet and the Italian fishing fleet were withdrawing because of the recent increase in oil prices from the OPEC countries. Their withdrawal will mean the loss of about R500 000 per year in the local economy--the amount represented by the two companies in expenditure on oil, food, water and other provisions and overhauling and repair of the trawlers. West Germany had two large trawlers operating, the Freiburg and the Tibinge and the Italian company had three. Both the companies have International Commission of South East Atlantic Fisheries quotas: West Germany had a quota of 7 500 metric tons for white fish and Italy 6 800 metric tons. "The withdrawal of these two companies will have a substantial impact on the economy locally, especially now when it is at such a low ebb," said Mr H.T.J. Denneville, Manager of Woker Freight Services Ltd. Asked about the Spanish fleet which was still operating in SWA waters, Mr Denneville said that he did not foresee this fleet leaving in the near future. [Excerpts] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Jul 79 p 4]

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL CAMPAIGN DEVELOPMENT

Awolowo Invitation to Aminu

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 26 Jun 79 p 14

[Article by Ademola Osinubi: "Our Doors are Open to PRP Leader--Awo"]

[Text]

THE Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) has extended a fresh invitation to the disqualified Presidential candidate of the People's Redemption Party (PRP), Alhaji Aminu Kano, to team up with the Unity Party.

Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the party's torch-bearer, told a rally at Shauri, in Kano State, that the doors of the UPN were still open to Alhaji Aminu, even though he had failed in his bid for the Presidency.

The UPN's invitation came 24 hours after the FEDECO gave its verdict on the disqualification or otherwise of candidates contesting the election.

After a brief x-ray of his three other colleagues in the Presidential race, Chief Awolowo said he had pointed out right from the outset that Alhaji Aminu Kano was bound to fail.

"Alhaji Aminu is my friend, he only chose to run a race to the market on a lame donkey", he remarked.

"It is never too late to mend, Aminu Kano is welcome in the UPN any time", he added.

On his party's programme, Chief Awolowo spoke of a Nigeria where starvation would be a thing of the past.

He also spoke of his party's determination to re-activate the agricultural sector of the economy.

He said it was criminal that Nigeria imports food items which could be produced at home in abundance, enough for home consumption and exportation.

He promised that his party, on coming to power, would set up a large-scale production of such food items especially groundnut, which he said was now being imported for our groundnut

mill.

Chief Awolowo gave all Nigerian Muslims an assurance that the holy pilgrimage to Mecca would be made easy under a UPN government.

The UPN Presidential candidate urged all the people of Kano to be firm in their support for the UPN and in "their determination to reject the other political parties at the polls".

Chief Awolowo said from his tour of Kano State, he had seen enough of evidence that the entire masses in Kano were with the UPN.

He had earlier held rallies at Sumaila, Bichi, Arjara, Ringim, Dawakin-Tofa, Madajia, Kaffa-Hausa, Gumel and Gwase, all in Kano State.

Chief Awolowo now moves into Kaduna State for a two-day visit, after which he would proceed to Sokoto State.

Awolowo on Foreign Policy

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Jun 79 p 32

[Article by Lgbokwe Nweruh]

[Text]

CHIEF Obafemi Awolowo, in Makurdi campaigning for the presidency, has said that a UPN government would restore diplomatic relations with Israel.

It will, however, not sever relations with either Britain or the United States because of their role in southern Africa, he said.

The UPN torch bearer told a Press conference that he was not surprised about the attitude of the two countries towards the southern African issue.

"They are just trying to protect their interests."

Chief Awolowo was happy over the overthrow of Field Marshal Idi Amin.

He wished Amin had been captured to face trial for the atrocities committed against the people of Uganda.

He did not see Idi Amin's government as legitimate because Amin came to power by seizure of power.

He described Amin's regime as atrocious because of the number of Ugandan citizens he killed.

The UPN leader expressed dissatisfaction that throughout Amin's reign of terror, no single African country raised a voice in condemnation.

On Nigeria's Armed Forces, Chief Awolowo said it was not proper to discuss them in electioneering but added that a UPN government would look into their case.

He said the Armed Forces should be strengthened to enable them defend Nigeria effectively.

On Abuja, the UPN leader of science and technology,

Awo at Makurdi

said he had never expected it as the new Federal Capital.

What he had always wanted Nigerians to know, he pointed out, was the money involved in the execution of the project.

The project, he said, would cost N50 billion, and such a heavy amount would not be easy to come by.

"Our movement into Abuja would depend on how much we can save a year to raise the N50 billion for the project."

Chief Awolowo said what he intends doing on coming to power was to establish at Abuja a first-class university.

Onitiri Decision

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 26 Jun 79 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt]

CHIEF Samuel Abanti Onitiri, one of the leaders of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) dismissed by the Lagos State branch of the party, has finally bowed to the decision of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO).

Chief Onitiri said on Sunday that he had no grudge against the FEDECO nor any of the other leaders of the NPP.

Chief Onitiri, who was nominated by a faction of the party to replace Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe as Presidential candidate of the party at the June 3 meeting said that he was not following up his protest at the manner the NPP list was handed over to Chief Olu Abinibade.

"After all, my name and that of my running-mate, Alhaji Ibrahim, were not on the list", he noted.

Chief Onitiri said with the clearance of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe by FEDECO, the issue of his candidature no longer existed, adding that he was prepared to campaign for Dr. Azikiwe, whom Chief Onitiri claimed to have been nominated for the Presidency.

But Chief Onitiri stressed that the incident had not shattered his Presidential aspiration as he still had his eye on 1983.

Speaking on moves to achieve reconciliation with the main party, Chief Onitiri said that as far as he was concerned, "there was no division within the party".

CSO: 4420

OBASANJO WARNS POLITICIANS ON CAMPAIGN STATEMENTS

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 25 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] The Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo, has condemned the utterances and activities of some political leaders in the country.

He said the political leaders had begun to appeal to those selfish and sectional interests which led to the chaos in which Nigerians found themselves over a decade ago.

He regretted that the politicians had begun to appeal to religious interests.

Some leaders had also begun to make statements which were not only inciting

but also aimed at riding on the emotions of the people in order to either gain political support or cause political confusion, he declared.

In a broadcast to the nation last night, General Obasanjo warned the politicians that such utterances and activities must cease.

"We shall no longer assume that such actions, statements and utterances are mere outbursts,

spontaneous outbursts of over-flowing emotions or the outcome of political practice.

"Nevertheless, the aim of the law will take its course and justice shall be done according to the laws of our land," he declared further.

He reiterated that the present military regime would evolve a new political order which could survive beyond the lifespan of any individual or interest group as well as withstand and cope with his caprice.

"The attempt and effort is to build a system in which any individual, no matter how well-placed he may be and from whatever corner of the country he may come, will feel unimpeded and unfettered to participate in running affairs of this nation," he stated.

He said if the present military regime could achieve such a society and if future governments could build on it, then a good society would have been built in which the utterances and political irresponsibility of any politician would not threaten the fabric of our society.

General Obasanjo appealed to politicians to desist from seeking immediate political advantages based on dishonesty, hatred and falsehood.

"I insist on the need for political opponents to play the game according to laid-down rules," he added.

REACTION TO GHANA COUP, EXECUTIONS

Yar'Adua Letter

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 22 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] The Federal Military Government has expressed the concern, dissatisfaction and disgust of the people of Nigeria about the inhuman and ungodly occurrences in Ghana.

This was made known in Lagos yesterday by the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Musa Shafu Yar'Adua.

The reaction was contained in the reply to a letter written to the Head of State, General Chassan Ocranjo, by the Christian Council of Nigeria.

Major-General Yar'Adua's letter to the council reads:

"This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 18, 1979 addressed to the Head of the Federal Military Government, urging him to appeal fervently to the Revolutionary Government of Ghana 'to halt their indiscriminate, wanton and barbaric destruction of human lives.'"

"Your expression of shock and disgust is shared by many Nigerians, who have sent similar messages to the Head of the Federal Military Government. It is disheartening and tragic for the people of Ghana that at this stage of that country's development, destruction and killing without

investigation and with 'an eye for an eye' is being substituted for the virtuous task of governing and constructive development.

"It will interest you to know that the Federal Military Government promptly expressed concern, dissatisfaction and the disgust of the people of Nigeria through our High

Commissioner in Ghana on hearing of what you describe as 'inhuman and ungodly occurrences' in that country.

"Ghana, a country which had played a leading role in Africa, will need your council's prayer and prayers of all well-meaning and rational Nigerians to get through this crisis."

'Grapevine' Comment

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Jun 79 p 3

[Grapevine] Column

[Excerpt] GRAPEVINE considers the events in Ghana of June 4 tragic both for Ghana and for Africa. First be aware Ghana no longer has an army worth talking about. All the senior officers have presumably been disgraced, and

even if the corporals promoted themselves to generals, it would still take Ghana a long time to restore the structural effectiveness of its defence forces. Even Ghana's most virulent enemies could not have wished it worse.

Secondly, and no matter what Flt. Lieutenant Rawlings says it is unlikely that Ghana will soon be returned to civilian rule. At a time when it seemed that Africa was finally beginning to reverse the protracted trend of military intervention in politics, the events in Ghana constitute an intolerable setback.

GRAPEVINE fervently hopes that no one in Nigeria draws the wrong conclusions from these events. We in Nigeria are going to have our October 1, and simply will not tolerate any self-appointed messiahs.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

CRUDE OIL PRICES RAISED AGAIN

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Henry Atenaga]

[Text] The prices of Nigeria's crude have again gone up but this time by between 18 and 16.67 per cent, depending on the crude.

Whats more, the new prices are also billed for further increases come next month, which is the start of this year's third quarter.

According to a circular letter dated June 1, 1979 and sent to NNPC customers, the new prices took effect retrospectively from 16th of last month and is therefore the second increase within the second quarter ending this month.

Bonny light, Nigeria's marker crude, recorded an 18 per cent rise in price and is now sold at N13.97 per barrel as against the N11.86 set at the beginning of the quarter last April.

Forcados, our major crude increased 16.67 per cent from N12.48 at the beginning of April to approximately N13.73. Bonny Medium, like Forcados also had an increase in the neighbourhood of 16 per cent, selling now at N13.33 as against N12.05 at the start of the quarter.

Another major Nigerian crude, Excravos, now sells at about N13.75 per barrel as against N12.69 at the beginning of the quarter.

Other crudes which however, account for a small proportion of our total production, also had increases in price. Pennington, sells at par with Excravos (both are of the 36° API grade) while Qua Iboe and Brass Blend both now sell at N14 plus per barrel.

It will be recalled that all the early April prices were approximately 25 per cent increases on last quarter prices.

"We are sorry we can't tell you anything about the third quarter price levels now until we have advised the different oil companies" declared an NNPC source last week adding "it is ready though."

However, under present market conditions, there is hardly any other direction for the third quarter prices except upwards. At the OPEC quarterly meeting that opened in Geneva yesterday price increase tops the agenda. Even then the market is such a suppliers market at the moment that even OPECs pricing barometer Saudi Light, has lost its reading on the market as in recent times most countries have increased prices without reference to the OPEC marker price.

Most of these increase have mainly been made to cash in on existing shortages.

Also to be discussed is the OPEC stand production-wise in line with any likely changes in Iran position. Holding back its production to half Shah levels, Khomeini's Iran has helped in no small measure to create present shortages in the market and should she now decide to increase production OPEC will have to decide on what to cut back in order not to turn present conditions into a glut.

CSO: 4420

FUEL OIL FOR INDUSTRY IN SHORT SUPPLY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Gabriel Ajayi]

[Text] There is a shortage of fuel oil in the country—the type of oil textile mills use.

The inadequate supply of the oil is putting in peril the jobs of more than 100,000 workers in Lagos area alone.

Already some members are on forced holidays.

The processing department of the Nigerian Textile Mills has been closed down.

In the words of the general manager: "Despite all efforts so far made, the supply of fuel oil is not forthcoming."

The process department is the dye house of textile mills.

The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has admitted the shortage of the fuel oil in its letter dated June 8, in which it said the difficulty being encountered on the supply of fuel oil was "due essentially to refusal by oil marketers to accept the variety of fuel oil currently being manufactured at Warri refinery."

The NNPC said arrangement would be made for the supply of fuel with pour point of 90 degrees Fahrenheit should a textile mill find it acceptable to its industry.

There is adequate production of high pour fuel oil in the country.

The NNPC is suggesting to the textile mills to install facilities which will enable them have adequate flexibility in burning both the low pour and high pour fuel oil.

Mostly affected are industries with steam boilers using the low pour fuel oil.

All was quiet at these industries at Ikeja, Ilupeju, Isolo and Iganmu, about a week ago after top officials had made fruitless two-week search for fuel to supplement depleting stock.

Chief Ben Olaiya, the commercial manager of the Nigerian Textile Mills, one of the companies affected, said one of the grave problems the mills had was the shortage of fuel.

The Nigerian Textile Mills is reputedly the biggest textile factory in the country with a work-force of 3,500.

It uses about 31,000 litres of fuel oil daily.

Other industries hit by the fuel oil shortage are Atlantic Textile Manufacturing Company, Ilupeju; Teijin Textiles, Ikeja; President Clothing, Iganmu; Enpee, Ilupeju and Five Star, Isolo Expressway.

Chief Olaiya spoke of the efforts the Nigerian Textile Mills was making to meet the country's demand since last year when the government banned foreign textiles.

"But these efforts which should improve the country's foreign exchange earning are being thwarted by the shortage of fuel oil for the industry."

An urgent message is said to have been sent to the permanent secretary, Ministry of Mines and Power but it has yielded no fruitful results.

Oil marketers have been precluded from importing petroleum products, including low pour fuel oil.

The NNPC is the only authority which supplies fuel to all oil companies.

Since the oil shortage began about two weeks ago textile chiefs and officials of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company have met.

The NNPC said the shortage had come about because of problems at both Warri and Port Harcourt refineries.

CSO: 4420

SHIP TRAFFIC INCREASE REPORTED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Stanley Egbochuku]

[Excerpts] More ships are now coming into Nigeria.

Berth utilisation has however, remained relatively low. For several months (beginning from August 1978), there was a down-ward trend in the inflow of import cargoes through the sea ports. By April, this year, the import tonnage through Apapa port amounted to only 364,854 metric tonnes. That was the least volume of imports that had been recorded for several years at the port. For instance, in August 1977, an import tonnage of 727,572 metric tonnes were recorded.

Last month's performance showed signs of improvement and one would rightly assume that from then onwards, there would be an upward trend. The improvement in last month's performance was inspite of the bad weather conditions. There were heavy rainfalls during the month which disrupted the normal cargo handling operations.

The import tonnage in May at the Apapa port was as high as 416,487 metric tonnes or 12.4 per cent more than 364,854 metric tonnes recorded in April.

The area where there was no improvement during May was in export shipment. Export tonnage during that month stood at an all-time low figure of 15,871 metric tonnes. It represented a substantial decrease of 16,936 metric tonnes or 51.6 per cent when compared with 32,087 metric tonnes recorded in May last year. The tonnage is also 15,316 or 49.1 per cent less than 31,187 metric tonnes shipped in April this year.

The Nigerian Ports Authority sources had attributed the decline to the drop in the number of export vessels and the inadequate stemming of ships by the Commodity Boards.

The source further said that pressure is now being brought to bear on the Commodity Boards to step up their sales and stemming programmes in order to evacuate the large stocks (particularly ginned cotton) of their produce awaiting shipment in the Apapa port.

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT GRANTS, LOANS LISTED

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 18 Jun 79 p 16

[Article by Eric Teniola]

[Text] The Federal Government is to give grants estimated at N548,186,800 to the 19 states of the Federation for the execution of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) during the current financial year.

In the last financial year, the Federal Government gave N505,577,000 as grants to the states for the same purpose.

On vocational and citizenship training centres in the country, the Federal Government will give N4 million grants.

The amount is lower than that of last financial year, when the government gave N4,750,000.

Also, the Federal Government will spend N950,000 as grants for indigent students to serve as scholarship and bursaries during the current year.

It will also give N40 million as grants to states for secondary education.

All grants total N593,136,800

On civil aviation serves, the Federal Government is to spend N122,485,000, during the current year.

The government will spend N150 million on the Kaduna refinery and N15 million on the extension of Port Harcourt refinery.

The government has also earmarked N1 million for gas supply to industries and N45,540,000 for storage tanks for refined products.

The Warri refinery will cost N15 million during the financial year while N540 million will be given to NEPA as loans.

The Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry will receive N10 million as loans while the Federal Government will give N2,570,000 to the Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company and N62,760,000 as loans to Nigerian Railway Corporation to be used to execute the corporation's projects "on existing lines".

The Nigerian Ports Authority is to get N62,660,000 while the Nigerian National Shipping Line will get N58,600,000 as loans from the Federal Government.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

AWOLOWO HELICOPTER INCIDENT--Three political parties in Imo State--GNPP, NPN and PRP--have joined the Unity Party of Nigeria in condemning the recent attack on Chief Obafemi Awolowo's helicopter in Aba. They also called for a thorough police probe to bring to book the attackers. During the stone attack by a group of youngsters, the windscreen of Chief Awolowo's helicopter was damaged. In a statement in Owerri, copies of which were sent to the state administrator and the commissioner of police, the NPN said the attack was "most irresponsible" and should be condemned by well-meaning Nigerians. The statement, signed by the party's director of publicity, Mr Oputa Iworisha, accused the NPP of being responsible for the attack. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Jun 79 p 32]

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank has approved 9 million dollar loan to Nigeria to enable the country establish an 18.2 million dollar Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute. The Nigerian Federal Government will provide 8.4 million dollars while the balance of 0.8 million will be recovered in the form of fees. The World Bank loan is to be paid in 20 years including 5 years grace at 7.9 per cent interest per year. The institute which will be established at Ilorin, capital of Kwara State will have annual enrollment of about 560 managers and supervisors working in a wide range of institutions in the agricultural and rural sector. [Excerpt] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Jun 79 p 5]

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE--The multi-million naira Administrative Staff College of Nigeria (ASCON) built at Badagry will be officially opened by the Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo today. Briefing newsmen yesterday, the director-general of the institute, Mr Ade Shoneye, said the college was established by Decree No. 39 of 1973. He added that its objectives were to provide higher management training for senior executives in both the public and private sectors. The college is also to conduct research into problems of management administration that exist in different spheres of our economy. It would also award grants, scholarships or travel fellowship for research in public administration and allied subjects. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jun 79 p 2]

ISLAMIC SCHOOLS--The Young Muslim Congress [Fityamul Islam] of Nigeria is to build an Islamic Secondary School at a cost of 3.5 million Naira in Kaduna very soon. A similar school which was built at Gombe would be opened towards the end of this month, while the one built at Kano has since been functioning. This was revealed by the national Vice-President of the organisation, Alhaji Zubairu Surajo, during the inauguration of the Juma'at Fityamul Islam, Kaduna South branch, at Kakuri recently. Fityamul Islam which was established in 1963 has 277 branches throughout the country. It has also 360 Islamic schools with an intake of 13,000 pupils. Alhaji Zubairu Surajo advised Mulsim preachers to preach sermons as contained in the Koran so as to avoid any form of misunderstanding among the Mulsim community. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Jun 79 p 13/

AJAKUTA PROTEST RUSSIAN WORKERS--[Editorial]-In order to bring effectively control to achieve the desired result from these numerous organisations, and in order to fulfil the obligations of the contract, we feel that it is essential to direct the Ajakuta Project from the Cabinet Office through a special organisation such as creating an especial Task Force or appointing an executive chairman or placing the project directly under the office of the Chief of Staff to be replaed later by a Presidential Adviser. Otherwise there is no way to implement the project by the present set-up. For instance about 6,000 Soviets may come to Nigeria with their families to implement the project. We have undertaken to provide them with accommodation and a first batch of about 700 Russians will need to be housed within six months of signing the contract. With the red-tape in awarding contracts how can Housing meet this obligation on time? [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Jun 79 p 1/

CSO: 4420

RAIDS ON ZAMBIA, PRESIDENT'S SPEECH PRAISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jun 79 p 8

[Editorials]

[Text]

Strong hand

THE SECURITY FORCES gave Zambia advance notice yesterday of the tough and uncompromising line this country intends to take against those who harbour terrorists and support the overthrow of Bishop Munro's Government.

The dawn raids on ZIPRA bases in and around Lusaka were both daring and dramatic. And, if reports from Zambia are anything to go by, they were also pretty successful.

They should add point to President Canade's remarks on the terrorist war during his speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday.

There will, of course, be howls and screams from the outside world about the timing of the attack, with the Queen's visit to Lusaka and the Commonwealth conference coming up.

But such pre-emptive strikes can save innocent lives, and that must be the primary concern of the Government and the security forces.

In any case, the terrorists have shown little sign of winding down their murderous activities to accommodate President Kannda and the Commonwealth.

How the unpredictable and emotional Zambian leader will react to the raids is another matter. But foolish and rash behaviour will not help to solve his economic problems and feed the hungry masses in his country.

This he should know. He should also know now that Bishop Munro has a strong hand and intends to play it to the full. If he does, then there is a possibility that peace and prosperity could soon return to this part of the world.

SENSIBLE PROGRAMME

THE President's Speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday placed emphasis on the priority that the Government intends giving to combating terrorism.

The Speech referred to the prime duty of the Government to safeguard the borders and to protect the people from attacks; it spoke of the very high priority being given to measures to implement the amnesty offer and to the rehabilitation of people affected by the war; and it said the highest priority would be given to measures for the elimination or substantial reduction of terrorism.

In short we have got to achieve peace before the potential of the country—economic, social and cultural—can be realized.

This may account for the general low-key approach to certain domestic issues which might have been expected to feature in the address which traditionally outlines Government's policy.

We applaud the commitment to private enterprise as the best means of fostering economic progress. But a lead from the Government on the closing of the wage gap would not have been out of place.

In broad terms, however, the Speech reflected a balanced and sensible programme of action which should serve the country well.

CSO: 4420

CARTOON VIEWS PM'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO U.S.

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 13

(Text)



"I'm sure you'll get recognition if you wear some of these outfits while you're in the U.S."

SECRET 'SPECIAL SERVICES' FUND INCREASE SLATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

PARLIAMENT is to be asked to approve supplementary estimates totalling \$4 670 000, including \$4.3 million for secret "special services" undertaken in the Cabinet office.

The estimates tabled in the House yesterday contain no overt provision of extra funds for fighting the million dollar a day war against sanctions and terrorism. Since the last budget was introduced a year ago Parli-

ment has twice been asked to vote extra funds, together totalling 920 million, on top of the \$204 million direct war policy in a \$200 million basic national budget.

The estimates tabled yesterday consist of an extra \$24 000 for Parliamentary incidental expenses, \$4 220 000 for the Cabinet office, \$20 000 for records and stationery in the Ministry of Justice and \$100 000 largely to meet increased expenses

incurred by the Department of Information during the April election.

The Cabinet office supplementary vote breaks down into \$15 000 for cash in lieu of leave "to meet the costs of unexpected resignations and retirements", says an explanatory note, \$7 000 for

fees and allowances paid to members of the Constitutional Drafting Commission, and the \$4 000 000 grant for the unemployed "special services". It was recently announced that Cabinet secretary Mr Jack Gayford is to retire shortly.

A note says the original estimate of \$3 622 000 for "special services" was increased by transfers from the unallocated Treasury reserve for security operations to \$11 027 000.

"Despite these transfers the provision still proved to be inadequate," says the note.

For many years a secret provision for "special services" has been contained in the votes for the Prime Minister's Office and later, after the formation of the Transitional Government, for the Cabinet office.

"Special services" has seldom attracted comment in the House, except occasional words of praise from backbenchers for those who undertake secret work for the Government, friendly as it has been over the last 12 years since UDI.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTER'S STAND APPLAUDED

Africans Encouraged

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jun 79 p 9

[Text] Leaders in the African community have applauded the Minister of Local Government, Mr Walter Mthinkhulu, in his stand for better representation for Africans in Salisbury municipal affairs.

"We have been very encouraged by the Minister's stand," said Mr S. M. Mbirimi, a long-standing member of the Harare Advisory Board, the oldest official representative organisation for Africans in Salisbury.

"For years, Harare has been bent on incorporation into the city as a separate ward, and we have been treated like disobedient children for insisting that we do not want an area board."

Mufakose, one of the largest local government areas around Salisbury, with 7500 houses, has made the greatest progress towards limited local autonomy. Next month will see the election of 12 members for the first area board in Salisbury to be established there.

RESIDENTS

Mr Elphette Soko, the deputy chairman of the Mufakose Advisory Board, said last week all the residents of the area applauded the Minister in his stand, and "while he is working on better representation for us, the Mufakose residents will carry on with their elections for an area board, which we think will be accorded with more

powers than stipulated in the Local Government Law Amendment Act of 1978".

The Greater Salisbury Local Government Areas Association, an umbrella body for the African areas, met Mr Mthinkhulu on Thursday, to discuss the abolition of area boards and direct representation on municipal councils. A spokesman said the association would issue

a statement in about a week's time.

Matvuku, which is also represented by an advisory board, has also advanced far towards area board status, and next month a meeting will be held with prominent residents to explain the proposed draft constitution for an area board.

The residents' association of Marimba Park, the prestige black township in the south-west of Salisbury, has formally requested incorporation into the city, and Westwood, the neighbouring multiracial

township, while not making a formal proposal, has indicated it wanted to become a ward of the city as well.

Only Harare, Matvuku and Mufakose have advisory boards, established by the Salisbury municipality. All the other local government areas — Highfield, Dubevankwa, Glen Harsh, Kambomona, Tafara, Marimba Park and Westwood — are represented by residents' associations.

The municipality organises and monitors advisory board elections, which are usually held on a two-yearly basis. Officials of the Department of Community Services meet their representatives every month. Residents Associations organise their own elections, and do not have statutory standing as advisory boards do. The community services officials meet them less frequently, about once in

Mr Bev Taylor, Salisbury's Director of Community Services, explained that in terms of the Local Government Laws Amendment Act, all advisory boards will go out of office by the end of January next year, and "because the municipality is conscious of the need for representation, it is encouraging the creation of area boards".

Area boards, such as the proposed Mufakose Area Board, will have limited executive powers,

such as running the market stalls, football fields and community centres in their areas, and will be consulted on all municipal matters affecting their area.

The basic services are still, however, provided by the parent authority, which in this case is the City of Salisbury.

REFERENDUM

For an area to be incorporated into the city, the incorporation has to

be approved by both a referendum in the area, and a referendum of the municipal voters.

In the local government areas, residents pay supplementary charges in lieu of rates. These charges are not related to the value of the properties, as rates are in the municipal areas, but are assessed on the cost of running the townships, and for the most part, these charges are standard to all local government areas around Salisbury.

'HERALD' Reaction

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The Minister of Local Government and Housing has aroused considerable interest over his remarks on the need to change the system of African representation in municipal affairs.

He has now had talks with the Greater Salisbury Local Government Areas Association to discuss the abolition of area boards and direct representation on municipal councils.

Change there is bound to be, but there could be a move of a different approach for different areas.

Residents of Harare and Highfield, for example, were residents of the old city area before Greater Salisbury came into being. It would make physical sense, at least, for these areas to become wards without going through any intermediate process.

But areas like Drivaresekwa and Mabvuku and Tafara are geographically separate and for them area boards might be more suitable.

Of considerable concern will be the cost of changes to residents. And it is interesting that a municipal official has suggested that if rates were assessed on property values, some might be lower than present supplementary charges.

CSO: 4420

KARA RAPS OAU DECISION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

THE DECISION by the Organisation for African Unity not to invite the Prime Minister, Bishop Munro, to attend its summit conference in Monrovia next month was yesterday denounced by the UANC as "disappointing, difficult to understand and unfortunate".

UANC national administrative director, Mr Ayoub Kara, said the Africa body's lack of understanding that Rhodesia was desperately trying to stand on her feet and to co-operate with Africa and the rest of the world "leaves us no opportunity" to co-operate with it.

Mr Kara, who was reacting to a statement made by the OAU spokesman, Mr Peter Onu, was quoted by Iain as saying the bishop would not be invited to the conference because he was "collaborating with racist regimes in South Africa", said last night.

"If we are denied an opportunity to put forward our views on various matters to the other African states, how then will they know of the progress being made here, of our policies and be able to assist us in the formulation of these?"

QUOTED

In its report, Iain quoted Mr Onu as having said that the OAU would continue to recognise the external nationalist alliance as "the legitimate representative" of Rhodesia.

The OAU's decision was not realistic or consistent, Mr Kara said, for many African countries with common borders engaged in "open hostilities" with their neighbours and yet they were allowed to participate in the organisation's meetings.

"It is an established fact that without the assistance and co-operation of South Africa, the Rhodesian economy, for instance, would be in more dire straits than it is at present," he said.

"In no way is Rhodesia condemned for its actions. This is accepted as realistic under the Namibian circumstances whilst, at the same time, not accepted in the case of Rhodesia."

ASSEMBLY, SENATE PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jun 79 p 13

[In the Assembly]

[Text]

Backbencher Seeks More Z.R. Raids

A UANC backbencher, Mr Claudius Nhangwenema (Mushandanda East), suggested that with the vast majority of war victims being black, whites would be the majority race in Zimbabwe Rhodesia if terrorists continued the conflict for 30 years.

Mr Nhangwenema's black colleagues in the House laughed when he asked whether this was what an external national alliance meant by "majority rule", but he protested he was not trying to be funny.

He said he had once supported the war, but now there was no longer any question of liberation, and he had seen acts of terrorism whose perpetrators were "worse than animals".

Mr Nhangwenema was the first speaker yesterday when debate resumed on the President's speech.

Mr Nhangwenema again had trouble in getting his colleagues to take him seriously when he proposed an irrigation ditch should be dug from Kariba to Bulawayo. He said this would provide many jobs for ditch diggers and help stop the flow of rural people to Salisbury.

Condemning the front-line presidents and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, Mr Nhangwenema called for more cross-border raids, "if

possible, three a day".

There was further laughter when Mr Nhangwenema suggested all MPs should consider joining the security forces.

Mr Edmund Mhahla (RF, Northern) outlined the importance to the country of the agricultural industry, particularly in his own constituency, which he described as the nation's granary. He warned that if the present poor prices for maize led to a contraction of hectares planted to the crop, and another drought struck, the country could be forced to import maize.

'INSURANCE'

He said an extra dollar a bag for maize paid to the farmer would be a price increase of just over 1c a kg to the consumer. This would be regarded as an "insurance" against having to buy imported maize in the future at astronomical prices.

The whole House applauded Mr Mhahla when he appealed for MPs to go out into the country and explain the Government's problems to the people.

Mr John Mashumba (UANC, Victoria) joined in the condemnation of Mr Young, and said people like him were worse than terrorism itself, because of the moral encouragement they gave to the war.

Mr Mischeek Nove

(UANC, Mushandanda West) referred to the "cry of the land" made for many years by rural blacks in over-populated tribal trust lands.

He hoped the Government would help the people who, after the elections, went to their MPs asking: "Are you going to give us the land now?"

Mr Edmund Mhahla (UANC, Midlands) joined in berating the British and American Governments for not recognising Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

It appeared that a prerequisite for the desired goal was "no recognition without Patriotic Front domination", he said.

Mr Macheka said he felt the end-up system discriminated in favour of blacks because only those with four years' secondary school education were liable for conscription.

Mr Henry Shaverth (UP, Midlands) congratulated new black members of the House on the quality of their maiden speeches and said this augured well for the future standard of debate in the House.

He drew a storm of applause when he asked how Mr Young had the audacity to say it would be "cruel" to recognise Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and how President Kenema, with his country in ruins,

could demand that Bishop Munro describe himself as an "interim" Prime Minister.

"He needs another raid," interjected a UANC member.

Mr Shaverth urged expansion of the country's food-producing capacity, the surplus of which, he said, had "not even been scratched" and which might be increased 10, 20 or 100 times.

Mrs Avis Chikwasha (UANC, Mankwato North) commended establishment of cottage industries and on-the-job technical training.

Mrs Chikwasha said the Government stood for reconciliation and an amnesty programme guaranteeing those in the bush a compassionate welcome.

"SEABOARD"

The present Government was not one of murderers, said Mrs Chikwasha and did not publish "death lists" at any time, in any place.

She said that coming from Umtali she believed Mankwato ended where the sea began and looked forward to the time Zimbabwe Rhodesia had its

own seaboard and was not beholden to anyone for access to the ocean.

Mrs Chikwasha urged positive steps be taken to avoid continued racial discrimination of the sort shown by an advertisement in the Herald (page 9, June 8) openly specifying an employment opportunity for a "European lady" in the Maseko area of Salisbury.

Mr Morgan Machye (UANC, Mankwato North) said his home area felt deprived because Salisbury had cornered most of the development in the country. Bulawayo had only the railway headquarters and Ingham Memorial Hospital, he said.

The debate was adjourned and the House rose.

Forces Burnt Village—MP

MR JOHN BUREKHO (UANC, Mankwato) claimed that security forces bombed and burnt tribal villages and terrorised their inhabitants.

Mr Burekho appealed to Minister of Combined Operations and Defence Bishop Munro to "restrain and discipline" the security forces.

He said he had evidence that in one incident where villagers were attending a funeral "scorpions started coming and started throwing bombs in front of the people".

In another instance two weeks ago at a funeral near his home in Mankwato, "people went to an area and members

of the security forces started burning huts, and these huts were of innocent people".

"I have gone to pains to find out what actually happened and I have evidence — even the Red Cross has evidence — that there were no burials around there," he said.

Mr Burekho said he was not trying to undermine what the forces were doing.

However, the Government needed the confidence of people in TFLA. "When they see the security forces, instead of rejecting to see their children coming, that they are now getting their protection, they get ill-treated," he said.

Chauvinism in the House

IT WAS the turn of the male chauvinists in the House when Mr John Mashakada (UANC, Victoria) called for men to have preference over women in training schemes.

Mrs Beatrice Mutasa (UANC, Manicaland East) who on Wednesday made a powerful appeal for improved status for women, sat immediately behind Mr Mashakada, arms folded primly in ladylike disapproval, as he told the House that a highly qualified man could support three wives while a similarly qualified woman might support only one illegitimate child.

Roars of laughter and approval came from the male members of the House as Mr Mashakada warned that the social balance was disturbed when a woman

earned a salary of hundreds of dollars a month when her husband earned only, say \$50.

Mrs Ayla Chikwasha (UANC, Manicaland East) made a maiden speech in which she denounced sex discrimination and urged the Government to take the lead with its own employees.

She said there was blatant discrimination against women in her own profession, teaching, and complained that after 17 years men who were less competent than herself boasted that they had large paypackets. Similar problems existed in nursing. This went for both black and white women and was most unfair.

There was some muttering from the menfolk in the House but no one had dared to stand up to contradict Mrs Chikwasha by the time the House adjourned.

Nyandoro Plea on Deportees

A LONG-SERVING MP, Mr Elijah Nyandoro, on Wednesday called on the Government to allow certain people declared prohibited immigrants by past governments to return to Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The UANC Member for Manicaland urged the adoption of a policy for deportees on the lines of the amnesty offer to terrorists.

He cited Bishop Donald Hamant, Dr Joseph Morgan of Nyadire, Dr Selwyn of Mount Solinda and Sister Theresa of St

Mary's, and said: "What is the point of keeping them restricted when their friends, the terrorists, have been allowed a free come-back."

Some people, he said, had felt at the time that the deportations were unfair because those involved had been "speaking for Africans".

Certain people had been deported because they had been harbouring and feeding terrorists. They should now be allowed to return if they wished.

Press Comes Under Fire

A BACKBENCHER called for the nationalisation of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's Press while other MPs applauded a stinging attack made on local television and radio news services and the Herald.

Mr John Ruredzo (UANC, Manicaland) accused the local Press of trying to prove to the public that unity in the Lower House had dissolved since the break-away last week by eight UANC MPs led by Mr James Chikerema.

Mr Ruredzo said: "I cannot understand what our Press in this country is up to . . . trying to

show the country that this Chamber is breaking."

He warned: "This Chamber, I think is not going to be so kind to such kind of a Press."

Mr Ruredzo claimed that news reports of the formation of Mr Chikerema's Zimbabwe Democratic Party was "drummed into the radios for I don't know how many days — into the radios, into the newspapers — it was every day in the Herald".

But when one of the eight breakaway MPs, Mr Artor Mpiyuni, returned to the UANC party "it

was never heard on the TV, in the radio of this country. It was only in the Herald the following morning — in small letters".

His complaint was met with loud applause, shouts of "hear, hear" and an interjection from a white backbencher, who said: "That has been our problem for 14 years."

Mr Ruredzo continued: "We need a country where we are united—the new unity we have started to show by our National Government. Even our Press should join hands, Mr Speaker, with us. How can we have a Press that destroys?" he asked.

"It's got to change now," one black backbencher warned.

Terrorists or Guerillas?

THE Speaker, Mr John Christobani, will rule today whether or not MPs in the new black-led chamber can use the words "guerilla" and "freedom fighter" to describe terrorists.

The matter came up after Mr John Landau (RF, Avondale) rose on a point of order to ask that MPs use only the word terrorist.

The speaker at the time, Colonel George Hartley — now president of the Senate — forbade Members to call terrorists guerillas or freedom fighters.

Mr Landau made the point after Mr Misheck

Hove (UANC, Mashonaland West) said many young boys "left to join the guerilla war" because there were not sufficient educational opportunities for them.

When Mr Landau recalled the old ruling black backbencher Mr Elijah Nyandoro interjected: "That was a thing of the past."

In the chair at the time was the Deputy Speaker, Mr Chris Sakala, who said: "I wish to remind the Honourable Member that I am giving very serious consideration to this suggestion and will give the ruling tomorrow."

[In the Senate]

Stop the War Plea

ONE of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's most respected tribal leaders made the blunt plea in the Upper House that "if all party talks can stop the war, then please go."

Speaking in the debate on the President's Speech, Senator Chief Charambira said: "If the British Government can produce a constitution which can stop the war, I hope you will accept it for the good of the people. It is useless to say 'no' when the people are dying and suffering."

The war had started because the Africans wanted freedom, said Chief Charambira, and it was now up to the black Government to show the people that there was freedom. The only way to do this was to stop the war.

"There can't be freedom unless the war is ended," he said.

He asked how the Government could re-open schools in the tribal trust lands with the war still being fought. The terrorists sent all the child-

ren home, he said.

The lifting of sanctions while the war was still being waged would not be of any assistance to the people. "If a train comes carrying goods it is burnt on the way. What is the use?" he asked.

He was pleased to read that there was a possibility of the Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, visiting his Zimbabwean counterpart, President Kenneth Kaunda, and said that "if two Africans meet something may come of it."

Senator Razemba Elected to Post

SENATOR Eton Razemba was unanimously elected Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Senate yesterday.

Proposing Senator Razemba for the position, Senator James Manyika said he had been born in Umtali and was raised at St Augustine's mission, Penhalonga, before gaining a scholarship to study in the United States.

He studied constitutional law, economics and history at Hampton, Virginia, before specialising in economics at the Catholic University in Washington, DC.

MEMOIRS

In 1966 he attended the London School of Economics. He was the chairman and founder of the UANC in England after the 1974 merger and in 1978 he was appointed Rhodesia's first accredited representative to the United Nations. He attended the Geneva Conference as a political and economic adviser to the UANC delegation.

Senator Razemba was recalled to Salisbury in 1978 and was appointed permanent secretary at the UANC party headquarters in Salisbury, a position he still holds.

Senator Manyika's proposal was seconded by Senator Carol Heurtley, who told the Senate he had been impressed by Senator Razemba's keen interest in parliamentary procedure and affairs.

Community School Scheme Attacked

PARENTS who sent their children to multiracial schools were to be commended, Senator James Manyika said during debate on the President's Speech in the Senate yesterday.

This was a change of attitude which augured well for the future, he told the House.

However, he disapproved of the concept of community schools which were "the remains of an old empire which I hope will soon give way to a new one".

Senator Manyika called on the Government to examine the salaries of T3 and T4 teachers, and also suggested that the grading of all Government schools should be the same.

Another problem which needed attention was overcrowding in classrooms, he said. There were as many as 46 pupils in a

class and this made effective teaching extremely difficult.

He also suggested that schools should be named after members of the community who had worked for the good of that community or the country and not after "trees, abstract nouns and some political names".

Another problem that merited consideration was the siting of primary schools in the townships.

"Wherever there is a Government primary school, a berrhall is near the school," he told the

House, and called for closer co-operation with local government when planning the siting of new schools.

He also recommended that consideration be given to the position of the chiefs, who were the "custodians of customary law and who were responsible for the good behaviour of

past generations". He said they should be given Government transport as they had to travel a great deal.

Senator Chief Charumbira said that with millions of people living in the tribal trust lands there was an acute shortage of land. When a newly married couple came to him and asked him for land to build a home of their own he was not able to give them "even an acre".

Senator Sam Whaley said he supported the general amnesty for terrorists, but it must be "intensely practical", with employment opportunities for them.

If possible they should not be simply given hand-outs, as history showed, particularly in the case of the Roman Empire in its declining days, that handouts had a damaging effect on the fibre of the population.

Senator Whaley said terrorists who refused the amnesty offer, and those who operated "under the smokescreen of terrorism", such as cattle rustlers, must be ruthlessly eliminated.

He said all members of the Government of National Unity had made a bargain in March 1978. "Unity above all must be our watchword," Senator Whaley said. "We must now revise that bargain, renew it and stick to it."

Senator Chief M. Dlamini said splits and divisions among Zimbabwe Rhodesia's politicians merely encouraged hostile neighbours to keep up pressure.

He said oil producers were compelling Britain and the United States to deny the new Government recognition.

Senator Dennis Crook told the House he was

most concerned at the attitude of the British Government and the American Administration towards the newly elected majority-rule Government.

However, he said, he was an "eternal optimist" and he hoped to see an agreeable change in attitude towards the country in the very near future.

The House adjourned until today on a motion by the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Senator Dr Aaron Mutsi,

LACK OF CANDIDATES FOR CITY ELECTION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Council Seats"]

[Text]

WITH municipal elections only once in four years, it might be expected that a plethora of eager candidates would contest each seat. That is not the case in Salisbury's elections on August 1.

In seven of the 13 wards there is no election; this means 14 of the present councillors will carry on. The other six wards are being contested by 11 sitting councillors and eight newcomers. So the new council could have only one new member, or it could have as many as eight.

Whether this dearth of candidates is a tribute to the sitting members, or proof that being a councillor is an over-worked and under-appreciated vocation with few takers, is anybody's guess. Some of the ratepayers will have a chance at the poll to show whether they want new blood or not.

When it was proposed early this year to postpone these elections for 12 months — an issue that was later dropped — we opposed it on the grounds that a delay could suggest an attempt to keep out Africans.

As it turns out, two black men are standing in one ward. With about 280 black voters out of 900 registered, and a four-way contest, one of them could be elected. This would be a good thing.

Alderman Tanner in a statement last month said he thought that, in view of political changes, the new councillors would be deluding themselves if they believed they would serve anything like the full four-year term.

We would not consider this a bad thing. We believe at least some council seats should be vacated each year to encourage a blend of new and experienced councillors at all times.

CSO: 4420

PREPARATIONS FOR NUF CONGRESS REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] THE National Unifying Force, at its congress later this month, is to consider resolutions supporting "reasonable amendments" to the Constitution and the removal of capital punishment powers from military authorities.

Other draft resolutions readied for the congress, set for July 23 in Salisbury, call for the Rhodesian Front and the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, to leave the political scene quickly.

One resolution tabled for the NUF congress says "that in the interests of international recognition, the lifting of sanctions and peace, this organisation would support reasonable amendments to the Constitution".

BEHOLDEN

The resolution proposes support for amendments that "would demonstrate that our black Government is truly in power and not beholden to the RF or the white establishment".

Another resolution says that martial law regulations should be modified "to remove from military personnel the right to impose and execute the death sentence".

Death sentences should be the sole responsibility of the High Court, the draft resolution said, "and every person sentenced to death should be granted the automatic right of appeal to the President".

The NUF, whose long-time president, Mr Allan

Bavory, recently resigned and left the country, will also consider a resolution on whether it should disband as a political organisation.

Another draft resolution would have the NUF line up with "pressure through whatever channel possible on the Minister without Portfolio to retire from the political scene".

UANC DEFECTOR 'RETURNS TO FOLD'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] One of the eight founder members of Mr James Chikerema's Zimbabwe Democratic Party, Mr Actor Mpinyuri, rejoined the UANC last night.

Surrounded by jubilant UANC officials and MPs, Mr Mpinyuri told me he had joined the ZDP "under duress," and had wanted to return to the UANC for some days, but was afraid there would be misgivings about his intentions.

"Now I am satisfied that I am welcome here in the right camp," he said, adding that he would take his seat in Parliament with the other UANC MPs today.

His defection from the ZDP has left the rebel party with seven members.

Mr. Mpinyuri, an MP for Mashonaland Central, first disclosed his convictions to the UANC publicity secretary, Mr Chris Sakala, at a reception after a Beating the Retreat ceremony at Government House last night.

Relating the story of his short but already chequered political career, Mr Mpinyuri said he did not want to leave the UANC, but "I was approached by Mr Zhuwarara (the ZDP spokesman) some time back, to join in the formation of a new party.

"I told him to please leave me alone, because I am still so young," Mr Mpinyuri is 29 years old.

"Then, about two weeks ago, they invited me to Professor Stanlake Samkange's 'castle'. They persuaded me into signing a statement saying, 'I, Actor Taipa Mpinyuri, hereby agree and commit myself to become a foundation member of a new political party'."

Mr. Mpinyuri's declaration is the first of eight signed statements attached to the ZDP manifesto which was released to the Press.

Mr Chris Mhanga, the UANC chief party whip, said he was "extremely thrilled" to get Mr Mpinyuri "back into the fold", and he appealed to the UANC supporters to accept "the prodigal son" back.

The ZDP was not available for comment last night.
CSO: 4420

UNIFORM SCHOOL ENTRY EXAMS PLANNED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Jul 79 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Black and white pupils should be required to write the same examination for entrance to secondary schools, the Minister of Education said last week.

In an interview, Mr Edward Masekela said changes should be made in the existing system, whereby students in the formerly African schools must take an exam for admission to secondary schooling but their counterparts in the formerly European schools need not do so. European pupils are admitted to secondary education on the basis of their cumulative record in primary school.

"It would be preferable to have the grade 7 examination for African pupils done away with and one examination introduced for all pupils of all races," Mr Masekela said.

He did not, however, specify how soon this should be done.

In a discussion that ranged across many facets of education in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Masekela also made these points:

• The Ministry was studying what use could best be made both of the two dozen European schools that have closed across the country and of vacant places in schools aimed for high-fee paying students.

• Major changes were being considered that would standardise the Rhodesian Certificate of Education — granted in

the formerly European schools — and the Junior Certificate of Education from the formerly African schools.

• Thought was being given to the fact that Zimbabwe Rhodesian pupils needed only an N-level certificate to enter South African universities, but still were required to have A-levels for entry into the University of Rhodesia.

• Greater flexibility and decentralisation were needed in the educational system. For example, it might be desirable to allow pupils to "change streams" within the secondary schools if warranted; and the Ministry might give teachers and headmasters greater latitude in making certain decisions on an individual pupil's future.

2 600 PLACES

The school occupancy study had shown there were more than 2 600 places in formerly European schools that had closed in the past five years.

Of the 24 institutions, only four were still operating as schools under various schemes ranging from community to private. The other 20 either remained closed or were being used for other purposes such as training centres.

Of the 24 schools, eight — with potential places for more than 1 600 students — were in the Bulawayo area.

Mr Masekela said the study of vacant places in open, high-fee paying schools was not yet complete.

The Minister declined to speculate on what action might be taken as a result of the studies. But he said: "How can we expect to get money from overseas for educational development when there

are vacant places in the schools we have?"

He acknowledged that movement of African pupils across the present using lines could present problems and meet opposition, "just as busing has done in America".

On the question of educational certification, Mr Masekela said he was studying an internal Ministry report that recommended the creation of a National Certificate of Education. The first examinations for the certificate would be set for November 1981.

The report recommended that the existing Rhodesian Certificate and Form 11 examinations cease after 1980. The result would be to guarantee secondary school students of all races at least three years' education.

African students now finish secondary school after two years if they stop with their Junior Certificate.

JOURNALISTS SUING IRVINE TOLD TO NAME SOURCES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 13

[Text] Two South African journalists who are suing the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine, for \$30 000 each for alleged defamation, were yesterday ordered by the High Court, Salisbury, to disclose the source of the information contained in articles they wrote about Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Mr Irvine applied on June 7 to the High Court for an order compelling the journalists to furnish further particulars and to disclose their source of information.

The journalists are Miss Fleur de Villiers and Mr Jan Hendrik Philippus Serfontein, both of the Sunday Times, Johannesburg.

In a judgment handed down yesterday, Mr Justice Beck granted the Minister's application with costs and ordered the two journalists to "answer the questions asked of them within 21 days."

Mr Justice Beck said the only particulars to which Mr Irvine was entitled were the disclosure of the sources from whom the journalists received "the information that they published in their articles."

The journalists' action against the Minister followed a speech he made in April 1976 at Redcliff.

Mr Justice Beck said in his judgment that the journalists' assertion that they believed in the truth of the information they published was cardinal to the issue raised by the Minister--that of justification.

"Clearly the identify of the sources from whom the journalists derived their information, or even the possibility that the sources might not exist, is relevant to the state of mind of the journalists which is in issue.

Assisted

"If, in relation to the information in question, the identity of the sources concerned is such that no reasonable person could have considered them to be credible, the Minister will be materially assisted in discharging his onus."

On the other hand, if their identity was such that they might reasonably have been considered to be credible, the assertion by the journalists that they believe the information to be true in every instance would be supported, he said.

"Moreover, the alleged knowledge on the part of the journalists of the falsity of what they published also has relevance to the plea of fair comment to the innuendo that they were willing tools of communism, and to the amount of any damages to which they may be entitled."

"To deny to a defendant access to relevant information that might materially assist him in establishing a defence to a substantial claim brought against him...because it would offend an ethic of the plaintiff's calling would, I think, be an unwarranted sacrifice of justice upon the altar of public policy," he said.

He allowed the application with costs.

The Minister was represented by Mr W.J. Millar, SC, instructed by Winterton, Holmes and Hill, and was assisted by Mr C.S. Grossman.

The journalists were represented by Mr J. Browde, SC, instructed by Coghlan, Welsh and Guest, and was assisted by Mr R.R. Horn, SC.

CSO: 4420

MORE PRICE RISES REPORTED

Butter, Milk

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo. Butter will probably become available again just before Christmas and production maintained thereafter, says a Dairy Marketing Board spokesman.

The idea that there was a shortage of butter in this country exported was false, he said. "We haven't exported butter for some time, although periodically we have exported other dairy products--notably cheese."

Stocks of butter are normally built up in the "flush" months, during the rainy season, and stockpiled for the lean months.

Last year a poor rainy season, coupled with a big disease problem among cattle affected calving and milk supplies so that large quantities of butter could not be made or stockpiled.

Milk will cost more from Sunday. The 600 ml container will go up from 14c to 16c and the 300 ml container from 7c to 8c. It is the second increase this year. The prices of both sizes went up by a cent in January.

The latest increase follows a Government announcement in April that dairy producers would get an extra 2c a kilogram for whole milk from July 1.

The general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board, Mr Gerald Hunwick, said yesterday that there would be no increase in the price of butter and cheese for the time being.

"We will have to review prices from time to time, but it is my intention to hold cheese and butter at the current price for as long as possible," said Mr Hunwick.

Chocolate, Confectionary Products

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

SUPPLIES of cocoa are "very short" and chocolates and chocolate confectionery prices are expected to go up soon.

A spokesman for Lyons Brooks Bond (Pvt.) Ltd, Salisbury, one of the biggest importers, said yesterday his firm was rationing supplies to customers.

"We have been affected badly by the increase in the world cocoa price," a spokesman for a Bulawayo chocolate manufacturer said.

"Under the foreign currency regulations, we cannot buy at the best price, but only when we have the currency.

"We are out of supplies, but our raw materials are expected in the next two weeks. We will have to allocate chocolate to our customers very carefully: They will have to make their supplies last four months instead of three," he said.

A spokesman for another Bulawayo manufacturer said there was an "acute shortage" of cocoa because of its high price on the world commodity market.

"Our foreign currency remains the same, which means we get less for our money," he said.

A spokesman for Charbon (Pvt.) Ltd, Salisbury, said the prices of chocolate from his factory will go up 10 to 15 percent next month. "If we do not get an increased allocation of foreign currency, a cocoa shortage will hit us towards the end of the year," he said.

Mr Alan Downing, chairman of the Bulawayo division of the National Master Bakers' Association, said the increased cocoa price was expected to reach bakeries next month.

"I understand it has gone up from \$74 to \$247 a tonne. At that price I see chocolate cakes becoming prohibitive.

"We will try to get round it, but I believe a chocolate cake will cost 18c to 19c more than a cake of another flavour.

"Generally, I think confectionery prices will increase 10 to 15 percent," he said.

"We will not be too badly off," said a spokesman for Walters Bakery, Bulawayo.

"We use a fair amount of synthetic chocolate flavouring and juggle the amounts of fats and oils to produce a very satisfactory product.

"We may have to cut out some of the less popular lines," he said.

Bread Price

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 13

[Text]

INCREASES in fuel and other costs may force the price of bread to rise.

Mr Alan Downing, chairman of the Bulawayo division of the Association of Master Bakers of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, says that an increase in the price of bread is in the pipeline. He could not say when the rise would take place or how much it would be.

He predicts a rise of one or two cents, but possibly as much as three.

The price of bread is Government controlled and went from 19,5c a loaf to 21c in November last year.

Mr Downing says it is based on all the costs which the baker has to contend with, including the price of fuel. But bakers are now battling the fuel price war on two fronts. Delivery costs have gone up (in Mr Downing's case from 3,1c a km to 6,4c), and diesel is used to fuel the ovens.

Mr Downing says the bulk delivered price for diesel has risen 78,45 percent in the last eight months.

Faced with these increases, bakers are maintaining the delivery services but may not raise the price of bread (which, says Mr Downing, is the cheapest in the world and would still be the cheapest even if a few more cents were charged for a loaf).

"The Government should realise that it would be far cheaper to allow bakers to charge more for

bread and continue to deliver to stores, than it would be for the present price structure to remain and stores have to collect the bread from the baker," he said.

A spiral in the prices of other commodities as a result of the increase in the cost of fuel has also been predicted.

Supermarket and chain store managers agree that many products have gone up in price, and more will go up in the near future.

One manager pointed out that many supermarkets had old stock on their shelves. "As soon as the old stock is sold prices will rise," he said. Because of the low profit margins which supermarkets work on, price rises have to be passed on to the consumer, he added.

The cost of clothing is also likely to go up.

Apart from transport costs, many of the clothing industry's raw materials are based on oil derivatives.

Mr M. N. R. Nkomo, vice-chairman of the Rhodesian Clothing Council and chairman of the Matatieleland Clothing

Council, says it is difficult to predict by how much clothes can be expected to rise because some manufacturers produce high quality garments for both local and export markets, while others produce less expensive merchandise.

FACED

According to Mr Nkomo, where manufacturers are faced with high cost rises they will have to pass them on. But to remain competitive, manufacturers will have to remain realistic in the extent to which they put up their prices.

"Obviously, where a manufacturer is faced with an increase of a few cents a garment in his production costs he would probably absorb the increase rather than pass it on," Mr Nkomo said.

Bulawayo motorists have varied their approach to the increase in the cost of fuel.

Some have increased their delivery charges, some have begun to charge for deliveries in areas where previously there was no delivery charge, and some have absorbed the increase.

INFLATION COUNTERS RISE OF IMPORT ALLOCATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] **IMPORTERS'** foreign exchange allocations for the third quarter of the year have been increased "quite appreciably", but there is unlikely to be much joyful reaction when commerce and industry receive their formal notice next week.

Price hikes by international suppliers because of rising inflation in Europe and the United States and the soaring cost of oil have already eaten into most of the increases.

Since the middle of last year the Government has made a substantial additional amount of foreign currency available to the private sector, but this has had little impact on serious shortages of essential raw materials, spares and replacement machinery for industry, and imported products for commerce.

While the increased allocations are enabling commerce and industry to hold their own, the situation highlights one of the major fears about the economy of Rhodesia.

While the volume of exports is holding up well and international prices for many commodities, particularly minerals, are rising the country can

"keep its head above water", even with the oil crisis.

But if another international recession sets in and demand for Zimbabwe Rhodesian exports slackens and prices fall, there will be no margin to cushion the effects.

"A country will have no alternative but to cut the foreign exchange allocations, and this will cause severe repercussions throughout commerce and industry," said an economist.

This trend will continue in the new quarter, but, in industry in particular, the benefits of the larger allocations will be felt by most manufacturers.

In the past a large amount of the additional foreign currency has been earmarked to cover higher costs of supply, said a leading industrialist.

"But we are hoping that in the next quarter more will be done to spread the benefits over a wider field."

ACCOR ENDORSES BISHOP'S WAGE PROPOSALS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] ACCOR's chief executive Mr Jim van Heerden yesterday described as "relevant" Prime Minister Muzorewa's statement that wage increases should be restricted until sanctions were lifted.

He told representatives of ACCOR and those of other private sector organisations met the bishop after the April elections to discuss general economic issues.

The bishop's statement was relevant because the country's economy was under pressure and drastic salary rises would cut down profits made by business, said Mr van Heerden.

While saying this, he did not mean that there were no businesses which could afford salary increases.

An authoritative source in industry said Government-enforced salary increases could leave many people jobless, particularly those doing unskilled jobs.

The source said wages and salaries, in a manufacturing business were the second biggest ex-

pense. Enforced salary increases that would cut down profits to a critical point would force the manufacturer, among other things, to consider economising on his labour.

"Depending on the type of labour a manufacturer has, . . . one then begins laying off what man he thinks he can do without," the source said.

OVERTIME

The alternative for the manufacturer would be to cut overtime or increase the price of his products. Such a decision would still affect the worker badly, the source said. "It then becomes a question of what rises faster, wages or prices of products, because it is the worker who buys the products."

Turning to the issue of inflation, Mr van Heerden said: "As far as the bishop's broad statement is concerned, there is no doubt that wages and salaries are an important element in any inflationary trends that might develop; therefore we

would be obviously keen to keep inflation at a minimum."

Questioned on what was going to done to help workers cope with the rising cost of living, Mr van Heerden said the main object was to keep people in employment. "If they are out of employment they won't be able to keep up with the cost of living anyway," Mr van Heerden said.

An economist in industry, commenting on Bishop Muzorewa's statement, said an expanded economy resulting from the lifting of sanctions would be better equipped to absorb wage increases.

The lifting of sanctions would affect the economy internally while at the same time effecting its expansion, said Mr van Heerden.

"With sanctions the average businessman is taking a good housekeeping view of things by being conservative. The lifting of sanctions will encourage businessmen to expand their enterprises," Mr van Heerden said.

DROP IN MAIZE CROP INDICATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] **MAIZE FARMERS** in Zimbabwe Rhodesia lost \$14 million this season following a devastating drought and early indications are that they will cut their planting of next season's crop by one-fifth, delegates attending the Rhodesia Grain Producers' Association heard yesterday.

The drought reduced the average national yield to just over $3\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes a hectare, delegates were told.

The average national yield is usually around five to $5\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes a hectare.

The chairman of the association, Mr R. R. Thiele, said production of maize this season was insufficient for the country's needs. With local demand rising, export contracts to be honoured and the absolute disinclination, he described the industry as being in a state of "crisis". The full impact would be felt in May-June next year.

Mr Thiele estimated the net loss to the farmers, following a bad season, would be about \$14 million.

COMPENSATE

The Government was prepared to compensate farmers under a drought relief policy calculated on

a whole farm basis. This meant the scheme was based on the profits the farmer made from all his crops on the farm. If the profits from his other crops covered his loss on maize, he did not get paid out under the scheme.

Drought relief of \$5 million would be available from the Government. After this amount had been deducted from \$14 million, farmers would still make a net loss of \$9 million this season.

Mr Thiele said maize farmers just did not have the money to face the coming season. "With our gulping fuel costs, spiralling fertiliser prices, wages, tractors, spare

and all the other ancillary expensive inputs needed to grow a tonne of maize, we must have money now if we are to plan for another crop and feed our country."

"The cost to the country will be minimal compared to the burden of meeting an import bill for maize this time next year."

He appealed to the Government to increase the price of this season's crop. He said the increase in the pre-planting price

for next season's crop would "bring some relief to our business partners", but failed to mention the immediate problems facing the maize farmer.

"It is alarming to report on the results of an 'on the farm survey' carried out by this association last week. The planting intentions of 79 farmers interviewed in the main maize belt show there could be a reduction of 20 percent in hectares this coming season," he said.

"If this should be confirmed by our postal survey, shortly under way, then the country is on the threshold of a famine-type nightmare of food shortages."

The new Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia needed the courage to announce immediately a price for this year's maize crop which would instil confidence and cash into both the farmer's heart and pocket, said Mr Thiele.

FARMERS UPSET OVER PRICES FOR MAIZE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jun 79 p 4

[Text]

THE Rhodesia Grain Producers' Association is disappointed at the Government's decision not to increase the price of maize now being harvested.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr B.H. Irvine, announced last week that the pre-planting price for maize to be grown in the 1979/1980 season would be \$72.00 a tonne, an increase of \$8.00 over the price announced last month which almost caused a head-on clash between Government and farmers.

At the same time, Mr Irvine said there would be no increase in the price for the crop now being reaped.

The chairman of the Rhodesia Grain Producers' Association, Mr Ted Tindle, issued a statement yesterday which read:

"I am particularly disappointed that Mr Irvine has been unable to move this year's prescribed price for maize upwards.

"The enormous hikes in fuel and transport prices and their inflationary effects on other items have already increased the cost of getting the present crop to the market."

"The price issue was vital to the whole future of the country and its ability to feed itself. I strongly advise every farmer to examine carefully the implications of the prices and make his own decision."

"The Rhodesia Grain Producers' Association will be conducting a survey of planting intentions within the next few weeks to get the reaction to the announced prices."

"Notwithstanding this, the Minister is to be congratulated on his all-out effort on behalf of the maize producer and his success in raising the maize pre-planting price."

MINISTERS OUTLINE FARM REFORM MEASURES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] UNDER-USED and unoccupied land must be re-allocated to people of any race who could help ensure that every hectare that could be used for farming was put to optimum production, said a joint statement issued yesterday by the Minister and Deputy Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Mr George Nyanzore and Mr Rowan Croxall.

They said they were unanimous in their thinking on the "vexed" question of land and its distribution. Since the repeal of the Land Tenure Act, with the exception of tribal trust, national parks and forest areas, any person of any race, could buy land.

At the same time, they were aware that there was pressure on land in some tribal trust areas.

The expectation of blacks in Zimbabwe Rhodesia for the allocation of more land needed no emphasis. Equally, the fear of some whites that farms would be expropriated was one which they fully understood.

There was no doubt that as much land as possible should be properly and productively used and "careful consideration" must be given to the urgent need to resettle suitable farmers from certain heavily populated tribal trust areas on alternative land.

The statement said the Government's aims were to "create a green revolution as opposed to a Marxist socialist revolution", to improve farming methods with better use of the land and to im-

prove the standard of living of rural dwellers.

This would not only improve local food production but increase foreign currency earnings.

The aim, as stated by the Prime Minister, was to ensure a more equitable distribution of land, but this "will not be done by forcibly divesting land from farmers who are using it productively".

The statement said the two Ministers were still engaged in making a careful study of the implications of a complex and difficult matter.

Their broad objectives were:

● To ensure that every usable hectare of land was ultimately put into optimum production.

● Under-used and unoccupied land must be re-allocated to people of any race who needed it and were able or could be trained to cultivate it properly.

● Additional land for settlement would be acquired by negotiation with land owners. In fact, a considerable number of farms had been offered to the Government.

● The promotion of land settlement schemes designed to bring more people into the cash economy. But it would be

undesirable to implement schemes resulting in sub-economic units.

● Within the limits of maintaining a commercial level of production, to cater for the needs of as many people as possible.

● The approach to land matters would have absolutely no connotations of racial discrimination.

The statement said that training resources were insufficient and would have to be built up.

"However, it is not correct to assume that the way of extending agricultural training to the mass of the people is directly through the institutional colleges."

The legitimacy of this approach would be inapplicable. The Ministers were investigating other ways of practical training for the best results in the shortest possible time.

TRAINING

Different schemes for training people who, in turn, would assist and train people on the land were being looked at. For the greater part the role of agricultural colleges would be to train the trainers.

For the bulk of the agriculturists there was training at field level by extension agencies supplemented by some small training centres which could be easily expanded or extended at relatively low cost.

The Ministers said they also hoped that the schemes would benefit from an expansion of the kind of assistance already initiated by the private sector.

They commended the steps taken by the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Tobacco Association and the Cotton Growers' Association in greatly expanding their training facilities.

Further, training plans by these organisations were now being undertaken to train suitable applicants in tobacco and cotton growing, especially at the supervisory level.

NETWORK

It was also intended to restore and expand the network of Intensive Conservation Area Committees throughout the country.

The Ministers said: "Time and again the Government has stated that it has no intention of driving productive farmers from the land and that it acknowledges the importance of maintaining commercial farming."

They said it would be "grossly irresponsible" to take any action that would damage one of the most, if not the most, important pillars of the economy. They knew only too well what had happened in certain other countries in Africa.

CSO: 4420

FAILURE TO NAME OMBUDSMAN HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 12

[Editorial: "Not Timeless"]

[Text]

THE CONSTITUTION of Zimbabwe Rhodesia devotes an entire chapter, with 10 sections and numerous subsections, to the position and functions of the Ombudsman.

The opening paragraph reads: "There is hereby established the office of Ombudsman . . ." and the next one says "the President . . . shall . . . appoint the Ombudsman . . ." subject to various provisions of the chapter.

The Ombudsman is given considerable power and authority to take up complaints of people who claim to have suffered injustice, either received by him or initiated by him.

The Ministry of Information was reported yesterday as saying the Government has not yet appointed one—which is fair enough, as it is still early days.

But if the information spokesman was truly reflecting the Government attitude when he said no time limit has been set on an appointment, and that this would not happen until it was felt there was a need for one, it indicates a too-causal approach to a matter the Constitution regards as of great importance.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

NEW MP'S MBANO, NDHLOVU PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jun 79 p 6

[Text] Mr Elijah Mbano, a medical orderly and the UNFP secretary for health, is now a Member of Parliament for Midlands.

Mr Mbano (43) was born in the Midlands and has lived in Bulawayo for the past 25 years.

In 1949 he went to Malawi where he spent three years studying as a medical orderly. He then moved to Bulawayo where he practised for more than 20 years.

Married with seven children, Mr Mbano now works for a mine employment agency as a medical orderly.

He first entered politics in 1962 when he joined the National Democratic Party. When this was banned, he joined ZAPU which was also banned in 1962.

He did not re-enter politics until six years later when he became president of the United People's Organisation, which later became part of the UNFP.

A retired school teacher, Mr Timothy Ndhlovu (62), is a UNFP Member of Parliament for Matabeleland South.

Mr Ndhlovu was educated at Matopo Mission before he went to South Africa to gain a higher teacher's certificate.

He continued his education as an external student with the University of South Africa and gained a matriculation certificate and a B.A. degree.

He retired as headmaster of Mtshabazi School, Gwanda, in December 1977 and joined the UNFP in November last year.

He was the UNFP's unsuccessful presidential nominee.

CSO: 4420

NEW MP'S MANDAZA, BAFANAH PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 11

A Shabani Businessman

[Text] A former shop owner, Mr Peter Mandaza, publicity and information secretary for UNFP, is now deputy Minister of Education and Member of Parliament for Victoria.

Born in the Shabani district, Mr Mandaza was educated in Plumtree. On leaving school in 1966, he worked for five years as a clerk for a petroleum company.

After that he went into business, opening a shop in Shabani. He entered politics in 1974 as a member of the African National Council. Later he left to join Senator Chief Chirau's ZUPO.

He resigned from ZUPO to form the now defunct Zimbabwe People's Party, and held the post of publicity secretary. After a short spell with this party, he relinquished his post to join the UNFP in November 1978.

Mr Mandaza, who is unmarried, was forced to close his shop in Shabani because of the war.

Civil Servant 25 Years

[Text] A staunch advocate of a federal system of government, Mr Zephania Bafanah (61), former schoolteacher and now Minister of Water Development, is UNFP Member of Parliament for Matabeleland South.

Married with nine children, Mr Bafanah has lived in Bulawayo for most of his life. He trained as a teacher at Solusi Mission.

In 1949, he joined the then Ministry of Native Affairs as a clerk and court interpreter. In 1953, Mr Bafanah was responsible for the formation of the Internal Affairs African Employees' Association. He was its secretary for three years and was elected president in 1957.

He held this position until 1974 when he was elected to Parliament as an Independent candidate for Tuli.

During his 25 years with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mr Bafanah became the first African Executive Officer to the Matabeleland North Regional Authority.

He did not join any political party until becoming a founder member of the UNFP in 1978.

CSO: 4420

WAR SEEN AFFECTING JUVENILES, INCREASED DELINQUENCY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] JUVENILE delinquency is on the increase in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists say such crimes as petty theft, vandalism, prostitution, rape, drug and alcohol abuse often go undetected because of heavy police commitments in a war situation.

"Only a small percentage of the children breaking the law are convicted," said Mr Brian Bosworth, the director of the country's Department of Social Affairs. "It's no good looking at these figures and saying: 'That's bad' — it is bad."

BATTERED BABIES

Squatter camps are causing social workers headaches. "They are a breeding ground for anti-social persons," commented Mr Bosworth. "We are now finding battered babies and abandoned children, which is a new development."

The behaviour patterns among juvenile delinquents has altered during the past five years.

"They are more unbridled, more self-assertive, and they show less remorse," said Mr Bosworth. "They appear to have less consciousness that their actions are wrong and harmful to their fellow human beings."

But this course is every symptom of the population — regardless of black balance or colour. "It is not confined to

squatter camps," said Mr Bosworth.

There are no teenage gangs, as in the case of most urban areas elsewhere. A few teenagers may hang out together. They are

called "geographical friends" — often they are thrown together by proximity and not true friendship.

Mr Bosworth said: "Wherever crime exists, it is caused by a build up of aggressive tension."

The actual number of offenders brought before the courts over the past 11 months was 1 671.

They were: in the 11-year-old bracket, 9; 12-year-olds, 34; 13-year-olds, 58; 14-year-olds, 88; 15-year-olds, 221; 16-year-olds, 219; 17-year-olds, 234; 18-year-olds, 266 and 19-year-olds, 71.

Crimes are fewer among blacks in rural areas than in other racial groups. "We have more black cases because their numbers are greater," said Mr Bosworth. "Black society remains highly organised and disciplined."

In rural areas, said Mr Bosworth, youngsters may become orphans and if their parents are killed or maimed in the war, the child harbours a bitterness.

DIFFERENT FORM

"It is to most explained to an urban area to live with members of his extended family unit, he may enter a shop with an object resembling a weapon and hold up the owner," said Mr Bosworth. "Often it is just to give vent to something he cannot understand."

In white areas, the lack of comprehension may take a different form of stress. "If Mum ignores the child and Dad is in his cups the child feels rejected as well as unwanted," explained Mr. Berezoff.

While this is a stark illustration, and extreme, the feelings of the child are common if a home lacks unity.

"As a result, a child may hit out at society however he can by committing criminal, sexual or social acts," said Mr. Berezoff. "Often it is in the hope of forcing attention on his plight."

Mr. Stephen Chisholm, a lecturer at the School of Social Work, felt: "Delinquency in this nation is not a rebellion against the establishment as was the case in industrialized nations in the West during the 1960s and early 1970s."

UNEMPLOYMENT

For Africans particularly, contributing factors are wide-scale unemployment, inadequate schooling, and little guidance.

"But the young of all colours and nations require the role models, especially when they are at the ages of 11 to 19, when they are very vulnerable."

Stress, said a senior psychiatrist, often is at the foundation when law and order erode.

"This nation is suffering from a nervousness. Nobody, from squatters to the well-to-do, feel they can plan their future with security. They feel displaced and this ineffectively filters down to the children."

Within the white community, the feeling of uncertainty was highlighted by the father often being called up.

Lack of the continuous presence of the father frequently unsettled the child — especially the boys, while girls saw their mothers assuming dual roles while the father was away.

On his return, there was often an inability to resume life as though it had not been disrupted.

"Children fear change which

isn't planned," said a clinical psychologist. "This changing of roles and the absent parent for six weeks, on and off, is unsettling to their psychological equilibrium."

Nowhere was this, boredom, depression and stress, emphasized another psychologist, often led to crime. If the symptoms were extreme and unaided, it could be difficult for the child to express himself.

"Some wayward youngsters have their only outlet is to beat the system that is punishing them — and the way is by breaking the law to whatever degree."

One weapon used to curb wayward youths is psychological therapy. Mr. Richard Jones, a clinical psychologist for the Department of Social Affairs, makes a pact with his patients that everything discussed is confidential.

GROUND RULES

He makes one exception — it is not kept secret if the youth indicates he may harm himself or society.

"I tell them right away so if they know the ground rules, they feel safer," said Mr. Jones, who tries re-establishing harmony between parents and children, if possible, by arranging conferences for all three family members to be present.

The social workers, psychiatrists and psychologists all agree that the root problem lies in the teenager feeling unwanted.

Mr. Berezoff summed up: "The most frustrating part of my job is witnessing wasted potential. I know we live in a disrupting time, but it is not impossible to give children the security of love."

BLACKS URGED TO SHARE MILITARY SERVICE OBLIGATION

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Jul 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Sharing the Burden of Defence"]

[Text]

THE PEOPLE who have borne the brunt of the call-up for so long, the White, Coloured and Asian sectors of the community, will take little comfort from the recent statement that there will be no marked reduction in military commitments for some time but they will appreciate that there can be no slackening off in the military effort.

For too many years the fight against terrorism has been waged, and magnificently so, by the few, with the majority not regarding it as their war.

Now it is an entirely new ball game — majority rule has arrived and it is the majority who must soon shoulder the burden and responsibility of defending their country, our country, against all aggressors.

As far as the Whites, particularly, are concerned there must be a reduction, and eventually phasing out, in call-up—although the ultimate step can be achieved only when peace is restored to this land.

The Government is taking its responsibility seriously and the official policy is that the community as a whole should be involved in the defence of the State. Certainly it cannot be left to minorities any longer.

From now on a large number of Africans will be called up but it would be folly to stand down a large body of Whites, Coloureds and Asians before new intakes are adequately trained and ready to take their place in the front line.

Unlike the Blacks pre-majority rule, the Whites cannot refuse to have any part of it. Apart from the legal commitment they know full well that without their services certain people would be dancing in the streets of Salisbury before long. They are still fighting for their country, their families and their homes.

The emphasis in the Black call-up at present is on such categories as apprentices and secondary school-leavers—a young age group on the African side while on the White the commitment is up to the ripe old age of 60. An unfair and discriminatory system, which cannot be accepted indefinitely.

The new Government must cast its net much wider, providing for the registration and call-up of Blacks in, say, the up to 35 age group. Many of them—but by no means all—would come from commerce and industry but as more Whites were released the burden on the private sector would be no greater.

It is accepted that there is no shortage of volunteer Africans for the regular forces and that there are training problems with large intakes of conscripts but everyone who wants to call this country home must be ready to share in its defence.

RHODESIA

INQ COMMUNIQUE REPORT: DEATH OF FARMER, FIVE SOLDIERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] BULAWAYO. An elderly Nyamandhlovu farmer was killed and his wife badly beaten by terrorists near their home on Wednesday morning.

Mr Cecil Patrick Beale (64) and his wife, Maud, were found by a FIC linesman when he went to investigate complaints by the Beales' neighbours that the telephones were not working. He found that the line had been pulled down.

The Beales, who were cattle farmers, lived on Ibana Farm, which borders St James' Mission and is on the Nala Mine Road, 30 km from Nyamandhlovu village and about 60 km from Bulawayo.

They were found lying outside their security fence. Mr Beale was dead and Mrs Beale was badly beaten.

She was rushed to the intensive care unit at Bulawayo hospital, where her condition was described as serious yesterday.

The cause of Mr Beale's death has not been established, but he appeared to have been beaten to death. Shots did not appear to have been fired.

The farmhouse had been ransacked. The Beales, a well liked couple, had farmed in the area since Mr Beale's retirement from Rhodesia Railway's Road Motor Services eight years ago.

Bulawayo-born Mr Beale joined the Railways as a road motor driver in 1942 and retired as a supervisor in 1971.

Mr. Beale's death was announced in a Combined Operations Headquarters communique in Salisbury yesterday.

The communique also announced that five members of the security forces had died, a Herald reporter writes.

Killed in action were: Field Reservist John Revill (40), who was divorced with two children and came from Bindura; Guard Serson Steven (21), who was single and from the Gwelo district; and Guard Enwadzuma Chavaremera (27), who was married with children and came from the Sinoia district.

Those who died as a result of wounds were Corporal District Assistant Martin Musekwa (23), who was single and from the Darwin district, and Guard Lysias Juda (28), who was single and from the Gutu district.

Security forces have killed 23 terrorists and six terrorist collaborators.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON TERRORIST, MILITARY OPERATIONS

Borrowdale Incident

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] A YOUNG Salisbury policeman yesterday described how, after breaking down the door of a room in the Borrowdale area of the city, he came face to face with a hardened terrorist whom he shot twice with a pistol as the man tried to level a machine-gun at him.

The 22-year-old patrol officer and a 19-year-old constable were relating the events which led to the killing of one of two terrorists responsible for the attack early on Wednesday morning on the home of the Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Elizabeth Rhodesia, Cyril Papadopoulos.

The patrol officer, who cannot be named, told reporters at Borrowdale Police Station yesterday morning that at about 12.05 p.m. on Thursday he was off duty but still at the station when a report was received from Mrs Trish Reynolds of Troon Lane in Borrowdale.

"The report indicated that there was a beer drink in the servants' quarters on the premises, that there was the possibility of trouble, and that

according to a description given to Mrs Reynolds, there could have been a stick grenade under a bed in the servants' quarters," the patrol officer said.

"The constable, who was also off duty, and I armed ourselves with 9mm P1 pistols and followed Mrs Reynolds to our vehicle in the M.C. of her property, where she pointed out the complex of servants' quarters.

"When we got to the last room I shouted for anyone inside to come out.

"No one appeared so we entered and immediately saw this man sitting on a bed with his head bowed.

BUNDLE

"I shouted once and then a second time for him to stand up, but he didn't. Then he leant forward and began to pull from under the bed what looked like a bundle of white blankets.

"It was then I saw the forefinger of the RPK protruding from the bundle. I jumped forward and tried to stand on it. He grabbed it away and tried to stand. By now he was about a metre away from me and he began swinging the weapon up. I

fired and hit him in the chest. I fired a second time and hit him in the shoulder. I tried to fire a third time, but my pistol jammed.

"By this time the constable had left to summon help and I dashed out, leaving the wounded man leaning against the wall, still clutching his weapon.

"As I got to the corner of the building and started clearing my weapon I saw a stick grenade fly out of the door and land about four metres away near an African couple. I shouted for them to get down, but the grenade went off and injured the woman slightly in the face.

"The wounded man then began firing his machine-gun through the door and window.

"Then I saw another African man whom I instructed to go and call Mrs Reynolds. She arrived soon afterwards with her own weapon and I asked her to telephone Salisbury Central and Borrowdale Police stations for reinforcements." The patrol officer said.

Police Swoop

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] **IN A LIGHTNING SWOOP** on a home in Drivaresekwa, west of Salisbury, yesterday morning members of the city's CID captured a second man involved in the terror attack on the home of the Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Cyril Papadopoulos, on Wednesday morning.

The captured man was still being questioned yesterday when the head of the CID Homicide Section, Detective Chief Superintendent Dan Stannard, told a Press conference it was not clear at that stage whether the man was a trained terrorist or a mujib (terrorist collaborator).

On display at the press conference was a cache of arms and ammunition seized by Police on Thursday afternoon when the hard line terrorist who led the attack on the Archbishop's house was killed where he had gone into hiding in the servants' quarters of a house on Troon Lane, Borrowdale.

The cache included an RPG7 rocket launcher and one rocket and booster, an RPK machine gun, a webbing belt containing four magazines for the weapon, other clips of ammunition and two communist-made stick grenades.

Chief Superintendent Stannard said it had been proved ballistically that the RPK machine gun had been involved in at least 17 acts of terror since July 1977 and that it was used in two separate attacks in which two white civilians were murdered.

The weapon first came into use in Zimbabwe Rhodesia in July 1977 and during the remaining six months of that year was used in several contacts with security forces and attacks on protected villages.

On December 30 of that year it was used in the attack in which Mr D. Northcroft was murdered on his farm, Sunray, in the Shamva area.

Ambush

In February last year it was used in an attack on a farm in the Borrowdale area and then again in March in an ambush of a vehicle on the Shamva/Salisbury Road.

Also in March it was used in the attack on Rumani Farm in the Enterprise area. In June last year it was one of the weapons used in an ambush on the Mambo Road in which Mr K. Ward was murdered.

In September and November 1978 it featured in attacks on two houses in the Christen Bank area and then in April this year in another attack on a farm in the Borrowdale area. Last month it was used in the attack on Hamilton Farm, Bindura and it was last used on

June 27 in a contact with security forces in the Chinamora Tribal Trust Land.

He had made inquiries as to where "the bishop's" house was and the attack on the archbishop's house had followed.

Apart from the weapons, several personal files and a plastic briefcase belonging to the archbishop were recovered.

With them were several sheets from a school exercise book on which the dead terrorist had written political exhortations and slogans.

Forces Kill Italian Woman

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] **TWO** white women killed by security forces in the north-eastern operational area on Friday morning has been identified as Dr. Luisa Mistralla-Guidotti (47), an Italian national who was employed at the Air Supply Mission, east of Mtshe.

The communique announcing Dr. Mistralla-Guidotti's death, but withholding her identity until next of kin had been informed, said that at about 10.15 a.m. on Friday security forces were carrying out investigations at the scene of a terrorist murder on the main Mtshe/Mtshe road.

A civilian vehicle approached the scene and security forces signalled it to slow down. The vehicle slowed, then turned off the main road and accelerated along a side road away from the security forces.

"Security forces opened fire. Six shots were fired, one of which struck the driver, who was found to be a white woman who was alone in the vehicle."

Last night's Combined Operations's Headquarters communique also reported the death in action of four members of the security forces.

SAPPERS DIE

They were Sapper Peter Blackadder-Wilson (19) who was a former pupil at Allan Wilson School and whose home was in Salisbury, Sapper William Nigel Barnett (19), who was single, had been a pupil at Plumtree School and who came from Que Que, Constable Hoffmann Nkandla (25), who was single and from the Bessvale district and Sergeant District Security Assistant Patrick Ndzeto (26), who was married and whose home was in the Gutu district.

In the western operational area a terrorist shot and killed a black dip attendant, Mr Ntshang Mukami, a married man with four children.

In the north-eastern operational area security forces found the body of an unidentified black man who had been tortured, bayoneted and shot. A note found with the body indicated that he had been killed by terrorists.

Gokwe Road Ambush

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] **A 38-YEAR-OLD** European mother of two was murdered by terrorists on Friday morning when the car in which she and her husband were on their way to collect their children from school was ambushed about 35 km north-west of Que Que.

Mrs. Martha Hofmeyr was hit in the back and foot. Her husband, Dennis (34), was slightly hurt. The ambush was set up on the road leading from their farm, Craig's Farm, to the main Gokwe road at about 8.45 a.m.

Speaking from nearby Broomgrove Farm, where

he had taken his wife before she died, Mr Hofmeyr yesterday told what happened.

"I saw about eight of them all on my left-hand side of the road—her side—and they all opened up on automatic and never stopped, just carried on and on," Mr Hofmeyr said.

CRAZE

"I think my wife was hit in the first burst. The car is full of holes and I have a graze on my leg, but I don't know whether it was from glass or what. The one round that would have hit me, an armour-piercing round, went into my FN near the magazine.

"The throttle of the car jammed wide open and they hit a spring on the carburettor as well. I just couldn't stop the petrol and I just had to carry on like that, flat out.

"I went on to Broomgrove Farm, about 6 km further on, and stopped there. I tried to give her mouth-to-mouth resuscita-

tion as we were travelling in the car and when we got here. She died here at the farm."

Mr Hofmeyr said the terrorists had been told in the compound that he and his wife went to town on Fridays to pick up the children "... and they sat there waiting for us". Mr Hofmeyr grew up on Craig's Farm, which he later sold to Mr Ray Gripper, the cricketer. He farmed in Port Victoria for five years, returning to re-occupy Craig's Farm only five weeks ago.

He met his wife when they were both at school in Que Que. They had been married for 14 years.

Attack in Marandellas Area

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] COMBINED Operations Headquarters yesterday reported the death in action of Lance-Corporal Charles Moss (21), who was married and came from the Victoria District.

At about 2.45 p.m. on Saturday, a terrorist gang attacked and destroyed a farmhouse in the Marandellas area. Two bodies were found, and have been identified as Mr James Magnus Jeffreys (21), who was single, and an employee, Mr James Mshangani, married with three children.

The same gang is reported to have travelled to a nearby farm on the same night, where they bayoneted to death a farm worker who has been identified as a Mr Charles.

On Sunday morning a terrorist gang murdered Mr Thomas Hartley (27), on his farm in the Headlands farming area.

It has been reported from the Headlands operational area that Mr

Geoffrey Mathew was murdered by terrorists about five weeks ago in the lower Gwelo Tribal Trust Land. In the same area, Mr Governor Brighton Piri was murdered by terrorists on May 22.

Security forces have killed three stock thieves and recovered a large number of stolen cattle.

Mr Samuel Foster, also of Headlands, who has been friendly with the Hartley family for many years, said that Mr Hartley came to Rhodesia in 1947.

"He was a Yorkshireman, born in Wakefield. When he arrived in this country he was a builder

in Salisbury, then went into farming at Mlaba."

"He stayed there for several years then moved with his wife, Anna, to Headlands about a year ago after his farm was burnt out."

Mr Foster said that the couple lived on a 200-acre farm about 2 km from the Eagle's Nest Tea Garden on the Umfali-Salisbury road.

Mr Hartley leaves two sons, Terry (22) and Neil (20), who are in Australia and should be arriving in Salisbury Rhodesia on Sunday, and a daughter Joyce (22), who is in London.

DETAILS ON TERRORIST ATTACK VICTIM PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jan Raath]

[Text] Ben Stander enjoyed few things more than to sit at sunset and look over his ranch from the natural fountains three minutes' walk from the homestead nestling in the Mateke Hills.

He talked to the favourites in his herd of 900 Brahman cattle; hated the elephants that demolished his fences; spoke with quiet pride of the house he built himself and would just not leave his beloved ranch, Battledale.

He was ambushed in April 1976 and survived another last year with severe chest wounds.

Last week, along with a friend, Olive "Charlie" Brown (35), who was on holiday with Mr Stander at Battledale, a terrorist gang struck again.

The two were 10 minutes from the homestead. Mr Brown due to return to Salisbury where he worked as a radio technician, and the car was loaded with much of Ben's personal belongings, when their vehicle was ambushed.

Their bodies were found close to each other by security forces on the scene shortly afterwards.

In his sermon to mourners at the Dutch Reformed Church in Salisbury on Monday, the minister spoke of how Battledale had indeed become a battlefield.

In an interview with Ben Stander's wife Gerda, this week, she told of how life for the family altered dramatically after the first ambush when she received abnormal wounds in her hand, arms and legs from which she is still scarred.

LONG LINE

Ben Stander was the most recent in a long line of casualties in the family. In September 1977 his nephew, Arnold Stander, lost both his legs below the knees while working with FALV in the neighbouring Sengwe Tribal Trust Land. In February last year Henric Stander, another nephew, was killed in an ambush on the neighbouring farm, Bonjomo, owned by the Stander family.

In August last year Ben's son, Adrian (26), was killed in an ambush in which Ben was also injured. Friends and neighbours have been attacked or ambushed with varying degrees of casualties.

One of the reasons for the Standers' vulnerability is that their ranch borders

on Sengwe Tribal Trust land which in turn borders on Mozambique and Gema's Zhe national park.

The game-rich area is also densely vegetated, with considerable bush and mesquite growth, and hilly, the sort of country which renders follow-up operations by security forces extremely difficult.

Oddly, Ben Stander never lost many head of cattle through stock-theft. "The terrorists and the tribesmen used to take them, but they nearly always came back on their own, these Brahmans. Ben always used to complain they were this and out of condition from the ruining they did," said a friend.

REFUSED

After the death of Adrian Stander, Mrs Stander left the ranch and moved into a rented house with one of her two daughters, Lucille, in Greenhalgh, Salisbury.

But Ben Stander refused to leave the ranch. His contact with his family was limited, to a

monthly trip to Salisbury and visits to the ranch by the family.

Christmas in 1977 saw Mr. Stander serve a nine-month dinner to 42 people, all dietary, apart from a few members of the family.

Ben was born on a farm near Rustenburg in the Transvaal. He left school after Standard Eight and joined the South African Army against his parents' wishes.

During the Second World War he was captured at Tobruk, North Africa, and held as a prisoner of war in Italy, where he escaped with help of Italian partisans.

He returned to South Africa and while in hospital with pleurisy in Carolina, Eastern Transvaal, he fell in love with the daughter of the hospital, Gerda. The couple were married in May 1947 and moved to Elitwa, Northern Rhodesia, where Ben Stander worked on Khama mine.

At the end of 1949 Ben and his brother, Jan (who died of a heart attack about five years ago), had enough money and paid cash for Bushbuckie.

They began by camping out in the bush on their ranch and had about 25 cattle bought from the Cold Storage Commission. From then on it was all hard work, and because of the unending series of difficulties, they called the ranch Bushbuckie.

"My father loved me" said his daughter, Lesitia. He was at his happiest with his family and was the spark that got "a really good party going." He observed "night out with the boys", and took Gerda with him wherever he went.

Before Lesitia's seven could arrive at the scene of the ambush last week, the terrorists stole all the baggage and Ben Stander's boots and watch from his body.

"If he could have shivered an eyeball, then," a friend said, "he would have used it against them."

CSO: 4420

UPDATE ON ACTIVITIES OF FORMER CO-MINISTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jun 79 p 9

[Text]

Harold Reporter

SIX of the black co-Ministers in the Transitional Government who are not in the Cabinet of the new Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia have had little difficulty settling down to life outside the hurly-burly of the Cabinet.

Mr Kenye Mafah, former co-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Information, Immigration and Tourism, will be moving at the beginning of next month to a smallholding he recently bought at Ruwa.

There he plans to raise chickens and rabbits for sale. Mr Mafah said that as he was a Minister for only two months, he never really got detached from "civilian" life, so he has had no problems in adjusting.

The former co-Minister of Education, Health, Manpower and Social Affairs, Mr Othen Magerumombe, said if he could get an administrative job in commerce and industry, he would "say goodbye to politics".

Mr Magerumombe has taken up freelance writing for a livelihood. He said he was submitting articles to local and foreign publications.

Apart from that, he said, he was acting as the Salisbury representative to a South African electrical company.

Mr Joel Mawema, former co-Minister of Agriculture, said he was working full-time for ZANU as the secretary general of the party.

A spokesman for ZUPA said Mr Mawema, former co-Minister of Internal Affairs, Local Government and of Works was now engaged full-time on political research for the party. He is based in Bulawayo.

Besides being an MP, Mr James Chikwema, former co-Minister of Transport and Power, is a farmer. He owns the Mushu-Ugani Mangrove Estate near Makwira.

This week he resigned from the UANC, with seven other MPs, to form the Zimbabwe Democratic Party. He agreed to lead the break-away party until a congress is held to elect office bearers.

Mr Noel Mubema, former co-Minister of Defence and Combined Operations, has been elected an MP for Mushumba. He is also working full-time for ZANU as secretary for military affairs.

EDUCATION OFFICIAL ADDRESSES NEA FORUM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jun 79 p 9

[Text]

Should Report

ABOUT 1300 rural primary and secondary schools have been destroyed by terrorists and the Ministry of Education has its work cut out to remedy the situation, the Secretary for Education, Mr A. J. Smith, said last week.

Mr Smith was addressing about 100 people at a National Education Association public forum on whether "Zimbabwe Rhodesia can afford education for its own sake".

He said on a recent visit to the Kama TTA, teachers taught with chalk on a wall of the classroom. In some schools all the books, maps, furniture and even the roof had been destroyed by terrorists.

"The only thing that can put this situation right would be an end to the war," he said.

To increase the number of people being educated every year to the top of senior school from the 25 000 it had reached would cost a great deal.

The Government would have to take into account the cost of building schools, teacher training colleges and employing new teachers.

Other guest speakers at the meeting were Mr John Graylin, Mr Morrison Sibsoni and Mrs Stella Greenway.

Mr Graylin, who is chairman of both the Manpower Development and Training Authority and the Apprenticeship Training and Skilled Manpower Development Authority, said people needed to be educated "with an end in view" and not merely to acquire learning.

He said the country needed a 10 percent annual gross national product growth rate to absorb 110 000 people

into the economy a year.

The present figure stood at six percent.

The country's rural areas needed to be made more attractive to prevent the "urban drift" in search of employment. To this end, he envisaged the creation of small communities in the remote areas of the country.

Education needed to be styled toward making a person employable, and not to educating him as far as was possible.

Mr Sibsoni, public relations officer for the Natural Resources Board, said formal education was "questionable" if after its completion the person could not read and understand periodicals and

written instructions.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian education system should make the population aware of the necessity of preserving the country's natural resources.

Mrs Stella Greenway, a Salisbury writer and publisher, said she could not see how any education in Zimbabwe Rhodesia could be "wasted". She described literacy as the most important result of education, without which people would be unable to live satisfactorily, or improve their earning capability.

Education should allow a person to develop "to a full potential in any one of a myriad of occupations".

Zimbabwe Rhodesia "could not afford not to afford education" with one million functionally illiterate adults, and many children headed the same way.

She described education as the "stop-gap stone" to the creation of job opportunities, which the country needed and expected.

RHODESIA

ZIMBABWE FREEDOM MOVEMENT TRACED

Salisbury Zimbabwe Rhodesia Supplement to THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 79
p 13

[Article by Frances Milongwa: "The Long Hard Road to 'Uburu'"]

[Text]

TWENTY-FIVE years after the "winds of change" fired African nationalism, Zimbabwe Rhodesia has been born—one of the last bastions of "colonialism" to move to majority rule. Ironically, some of the principal architects of this long, and sometimes tedious struggle, will not be among the rulers of the new nation.

And Zimbabwe Rhodesia has been born at an exciting period — "a tragic situation where voices of peaceful change have been drowned by guns and physical confrontation" — as the Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, has optimised its unenviable position.

The continuing war, which is costing about \$1 million a day, is far from being over. And the United Nations-sponsored economic sanctions continue to hit the new State as it desperately awaits recognition.

And yet, looking back at the history of African nationalism in Rhodesia, it is a "task to understand why the many opportunities to settle the country's disputes went begging.

African nationalism in Rhodesia, which did not actively begin until the mid-1950s, is a story of patience, perseverance and courage by blacks struggling for "change".

Inspired by their West African colleagues, particularly Ghana's Dr Kwame Nkrumah and the Nigerian President, Dr N. Awolowo, blacks began calling for some form of "partnership" in government.

The first appeal to blacks came from trade unions, which were centred mainly in Bulawayo and Salisbury.

The Reformed Industrial Commercial Workers' Union, led by Charles Masingu — regarded by the Government as "a dangerous communist" — attacked the Church, missionaries and the native commissioners for "softening people into acquiescence to white rule".

In Bulawayo, other trade union movements flourished. Notable was the Railway African Employees' Association, under the leadership of a South African-educated

social worker, Joshua Mphahlele, the man who was later to emerge as the "father" of Zimbabwean nationalism.

What may really be regarded as the first nationalist organisation in Southern Rhodesia was the City Youth League — launched in Harare in August of 1958.

A crowd of about 500 blacks gathered at the Kings Hotel Hall to hear the young James Chikwanda, later elected president, denounce "tea-drinking multi-racialists" — those Africans who dined with whites.

Although it was ostensibly a youth movement, the CYL was a political platform for blacks to air their grievances.

The greatest achievement of the CYL was the bus boycott of August 1961. Bus companies, with tacit approval of the Government, was

ted fares to go up by three pence. But uninitiated blacks rejected the move and organized a three-day boycott of buses. Incidents involving the burning down of food stalls; wrecking of bus shelters; looting and stoning were widespread.

The Prime Minister, Mr Garfield Todd, appointed a commission to investigate the disturbances. The decision of the bus companies to raise the fares was upheld but the commission recommended that the Government subsidize all tickets bought on working days.

The success of the bus boycott persuaded the nationalists to press for other demands.

In 1957 the African National Congress was formed.

Spear-headed by Nkomo, Chikwama and George Nyandoro, the ANC called for "true partnership" regardless of race, colour or creed.

It stood for a completely integrated society, equality of opportunities and the social, economic and political advancement of all.

The ANC welcomed members of all races "who are in sympathy with our aims" to join.

Embarking on an extensive programme of political education for rural blacks, the party told them that native commissioners were civil servants and not masters of the people as their behaviour suggested.

Apparently the campaign did not please Chief Native Commissioner Mr S. E. Morris, who persuaded the new Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, to ban the organisation.

Before being outlawed in February 1962, the party had 100 white members who had responded to the non-racialist call.

At the time of the banning order, Nkomo, the president, was abroad and was to remain there for the next 10 months in self-imposed exile, for fear of joining his colleagues in detention if he returned home.

Nkomo said before the ANC was banned: "If there is to be any hope of peace and prosperity in our country, we are more convinced than ever that the time for a fundamental revision of the political, social and economic system is now."

"What we are asking for... is direct participation in the territorial legislature and Government. And we ask not as supplicants, but as people who know that their rights cannot indefinitely be withheld from them."

No member had the ANC been banned, than the National Democratic Party surfaced in January 1960. Nkomo, who was still in exile, was made the party's director for external affairs and 10 months later he was elected president.

Included in the new party were advocate Herbert Chitepo; medical doctor Tshafu Parirenyatwa; political scientist Bernard Chidmore; teacher and researcher George SEdun-dika and former teacher and holder of three university degrees, Robert Mugabe.

Although continuing along the lines of the ANC, the new organ-

isation put more emphasis on constitutional and political development. And for a while, it attacked less the abhorred Land Apportionment Act, the Land Husbandry Act and related laws.

The NDP began to demand self-rule for blacks.

The party's aims were:

- To serve as a vigorous political vanguard for the removal of all forms of oppression and the establishment of a democratic government in Southern Rhodesia.

- To work for a speedy constitutional reconstruction of the country with the object of having a government elected on the principle of one man, one vote.

The party didn't last. It was banned in December 1962 when Whitehead accused it of resorting to violence and intimidation.

Mr Robert Tredgold, who had resigned over the controversial Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, saying it was "evil and a threat to the rule of law", commented at the banning of NDP:

"Southern Rhodesia has in practical effect moved one step nearer to the one-party system of government — which is totalitarian."

Before being banned the NDP had brought the Rhodesian dispute to world notice through the United Nations Committee of 24 and other forums. At the time NDP was banned, Nkomo was again out of the country in Tanzania, attending that nation's independence celebrations.

Two days after the

clamp-down on the NDP, the Zimbabwe African People's Union was launched in Highfield, Salisbury, and led by veteran nationalist Nkomo. ZAPU was to last for nine months before being outlawed.

Whitehead accused the party of being "a terrorist organisation typical of the worst days of fascism", describing the manifesto as "neo-communist and Pan-African in character."

ZAPU had demanded an immediate extension of the franchise to all adult blacks and pledged to rid Africans of all forms of "imperialism and colonialism".

The ZAPU leader had left for Lusaka, then Tanzania but under considerable pressure to return home from the Zambian and Tanzanian presidents, Drs Kenneth Kaunda and Nyerere, he came back to face mounting criticism of his leadership from senior party members.

The result was the formation of another party in 1963 led by ZAPU's former national chairman, the Rev. Nehemiah Sithala, and others such as Mugabe, Morton Mafunga (secretary-general), and Leopold Takawira (foreign affairs secretary).

Nkomo countered by forming the People's Caretaker Council. Both parties were banned in August 1964, and their leaders sent into detention for the next 10 years.

The rise and success of African nationalism since 1944 is a story well documented, ending in the creation of the new State of Zimbabwe Rhodesia on June 1.

BRIEFS

MUZOREMA AIDES JAILED—Aides to Bishop Muzorewa as leader of the UANC, Killion Zembe (28) and Joseph Andrew Kahuni (31), were each sentenced yesterday to five years' imprisonment, two years of which were conditionally suspended for five years, when they were found guilty at Harare Magistrates' Court of a charge of abduction. The magistrate, Mr Chris Greenland, said that on May 10 the two accused went to Mr John Nyamasoka's house in Harare and forced him at gunpoint to accompany them to the UANC headquarters. At an earlier hearing Advocate Wilson Sandura, for the defence, told the court that Mr Nyamasoka was wanted for questioning because he had been involved in organising a demonstration on behalf of Mr James Chikerema, former first vice-president of the UANC and now leader of the newly-formed Zimbabwe Democratic Party. The courts could never condone private individuals doing Police work, the magistrate said. The most aggravating feature was that the accused had acted in defiance of an earlier warning from a Police officer that such an act was unlawful, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 79 p 2]

ZANU HEARING SCHEDULED—ZANU yesterday called on the Government of National Unity to hand over power to a provisional government to be followed by internationally supervised elections. Addressing a Press conference in Salisbury the party president the Ndabening Sithole, said a constitutional conference to hammer out an internationally acceptable settlement had to be convened immediately. Mr Sithole scorned Bishop Muzorewa's trip to the U. S. saying any globetrotting in search of recognition was "a waste of time". Mr Sithole said none of the parties in the Government of National Unity had the credentials to stop the war. "These parties have never been at war with one another. As such no nationalist fighter will listen to any one of them," he said. "I have communicated my message to various nationalist elements in this country and indirectly I suppose that these have also conveyed it to their leaders outside the country," said Mr Sithole. The ZANU petition to the High Court on alleged irregularities in the election, now being handled by a team including an international jurist, would come up on August 8, Mr Sithole said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Jul 79 p 4]

POVERTY LINE UPDATE--The 1979 supplement to the poverty datum line study in Zimbabwe Rhodesia of 1974 is to be released this week. Miss Verity Cubitt, co-author of the original 1974 study, has done a re-costing exercise under the auspices of the poverty datum line advisory committee at the University of Rhodesia. The poverty datum line is defined as "the income required to satisfy the minimum necessary consumption needs of a family of a given size and composition, within a defined environment, in a condition of physical health and social decency". A spokesman for the university said "income" referred to that sum of money required to keep a specific family at a defined level and did not necessarily refer to a wage. "While the poverty datum line figures are a useful guide to a living wage standard, they are not a minimum wage figure," he said. "The focus of the study is with minimum consumption needs rather than wages. The relationship between poverty datum lines and wages is a sensitive issue and requires adequate understanding of the conceptual base of the study if the figures are to be used constructively." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 79 p 5]

RF CAUCUS--The Rhodesian Front parliamentary caucus met in Parliament Building yesterday and set up six committees to liaise with all Government departments, said the spokesman, Mr Dennis Divaris, MP for Kopje. The meeting, which also discussed parliamentary procedure, was chaired by the party leader, Mr Ian Smith, Minister without Portfolio. Mr Divaris said the committees set up yesterday cover all facets of government including finance and defence. All the House of Assembly and the 10 white Senators belong to the caucus, he added. When the House is sitting, the caucus meets every Wednesday and once a month when Parliament is in recess. Caucus members also use the meetings to bring up matters arising from their constituencies and to report on what is going on there. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 6]

PENSIONERS EMIGRATED 'WITHOUT PERMISSION'--Old-age pensioners who leave the country cannot receive their pensions abroad without the permission of the Commissioner of Pensions, a Ministry of Finance spokesman said in Salisbury yesterday. He was commenting on a letter received by the Herald from Mr R.A. Rossouw of Kempton Park, Transvaal, whose parents left this country in March this year and who depend on their Zimbabwe Rhodesian pensions for their living. No money has been sent to them. The spokesman said these pensioners should have asked the commissioner's permission for their pensions to be posted to them before they left the country. "We have told them this twice and they have been told twice by the district commissioner. It is very surprising, but it is amazing how some old people fail to understand the requirements. "Mr Rossouw must write to us and make a case for extenuating circumstances--for example, 'I did not realise at the time...' He will be treated sympathetically." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 6]

CALL-UP AGE CORRECTION--A Bulawayo report in the Herald on Friday incorrectly quoted a statement on call-ups from the Association of Rhodesian Industries management committee as saying: "While some citizens between 18 and 25 have call-up commitments, others have no liability at all after the age of 25." The second figure should have been 59. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jun 79 p 3]

GOVERNMENT TO FLOAT \$15M. LOAN--The Government is to float a new five year 358 day loan of \$15 000 000, bearing interest of 5,5 percent a year. Subscription lists will open at 9 a.m. on July 12 and will close when the loan has been fully subscribed or, at the latest, at midday the same day. The first loan raised by the new Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia--\$25-million for 25 years at an interest rate of 8,75 percent--was successfully floated when subscription lists closed immediately on June 19. The new loan, which will be repaid on July 5, 1985, will be used to finance development of the economic, social and administrative services in the country. This loan will bring the total raised in the current financial year through the issue of local registered stock to \$200 million, the figure given in the last Budget to be raised by local loans. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 1]

TERRORISTS KILL FARMER--A Headlands farmer, Mr Petrus Johannes Daniel Breytenback (36), who was married, was shot dead by a terrorist gang on his farm at about 6 a.m. yesterday. A Combined Operations Headquarters communique said the gang forced farm workers to watch the murder and then opened fire on the crowd, killing a woman and wounding a man and two boys. The communique also reported the deaths in action of two members of the security forces. They were Private Casper Sibanda (27) married with three children, and from the Filabuk district, and Auxiliary Constable Mahone Maradze (20), who was single and came from the Fort Victoria district. Another 24 terrorists and two terrorist collaborators have been killed by security forces. One black man was killed in crossfire and another was killed when his vehicle detonated a terrorist landmine in the northern operational area. On Sunday, in the western operational area, a lone terrorist stopped a bus and robbed the driver of a small amount of cash. As the bus drove away, the terrorist opened fire, wounding two black men and two women. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 79 p 1]

REID-DALY COURTMARTIAL--The Commander of the Selous Scouts, Lieut-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, appeared before a court martial at EG VI Barracks in Salisbury yesterday, an Army spokesman said. The court's proceedings, which started at 9 a.m., took place in camera, the spokesman said. Military Police told reporters at the entrances to the grounds of the barracks they had instructions not to let them in. Courts martial are not automatically held in camera, the spokesman said. The usual procedure is that the opening address is in public and the presiding officer then decides whether the proceedings go into camera. The Defense Act says a court martial may hold its proceedings in camera "if it appears...that it is necessary or expedient in the interests of the administration of justice to do so" and the public may be "excluded from all or any part of the proceedings if it appears to the court that any evidence to be given or statement to be made...might lead to the disclosure of information which would or might be directly or indirectly prejudicial to the security of Rhodesia". The spokesman said no information about the court's proceedings would be made available before the proceedings were complete. This might take two days. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 79 p 1]

DRAFT DODGERS JAILED--BULAWAYO. A member of the Apostolic Church was jailed for three months at Western Commonage Magistrate's Court yesterday for failing to present himself for National Service on March 7. Melusi Moyo (20), of 5918 Luveve, pleaded not guilty to contravening the National Service Act. The prosecutor, Mr Harry Simpson, told the magistrate, Mr N. Dekker, that Moyo received his call-up forms in January, but failed to report at Llewellyn Barracks. Moyo said he could not take up arms because of his religious beliefs and he was not prepared to do even a non-combatant role. In the same court, Phillip Madimbu (22), of 4825 New Luveve, was sentenced to six months' jail, with three months conditionally suspended for three years for a similar offence. Madimbu pleaded guilty and said he did not go for call-up because he was dissatisfied with his pay of \$60 a month in the job he was doing. He said he had subsequently left the job and he was prepared to do National Service in any form. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 79 p 7]

HQ CASUALTY REPORT--Security Forces have killed 22 terrorists and two terrorist collaborators, Combined Operations Headquarters said yesterday. "On June 14 in the operational area a terrorist gang shot dead a man, two women and two boys," the communique said. "No motive is known for these murders. "The body of Mr Stanley Shopo has been located in the northern operational area. He had been murdered by terrorists two months ago. "On June 22 in the western operational area four black juveniles were critically injured by the detonation of a communist grenade with which they were playing. One of them has since died in hospital from his injuries." A spokesman at the headquarters yesterday said he could not say where Mr Shopo came from or whether he was connected with any political party. None of the parties consulted yesterday could give any information about him. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jun 79 p 1]

GRENADE EXPLOSION--A man and a child, both not yet identified, died when a hand grenade the child had found exploded in the Mandara residential area of Salisbury on Saturday, a Police spokesman said yesterday. The spokesman appealed to people to "for God's sake refrain from picking up anything they haven't seen before". The child had picked up a "security force pattern" grenade and "must have pulled the pin", he said. "It would help if employers were to warn their servants against picking up strange-looking objects." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jun 79 p 1]

BURSARIES FOR MAIMED SERVICEMEN--Salisbury City Council last night unanimously decided to provide \$20,000 annually for bursaries to maimed Servicemen or ex-Servicemen. Proposing the amendment to the 1979/1980 revenue estimates, Councillor Susan Colquhoun said this was not an attempt at charity, but a debt the public owed to the men in the forces who were disabled in action. "This is designed to enable them to pursue a worthwhile career with reasonable earnings despite the fact they are physically handicapped," she said. She

expressed the hope this decision would be the forerunner of a national effort to assist maimed Servicemen in this way. The Health and Environmental Services Committee will prepare a scheme to effect the payment of these bursaries. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jun 79 p 1]

CONSTITUTION RAPPED—The leader of the National Democratic Union, Mr Henry Chihota, yesterday called for "a complete overhaul" of the present constitution if Zimbabwe Rhodesia's problems were to be immediately resolved. In a statement he said that demonstrations against "an individual or the boycotting of Parliament" as seen in the country had nothing to do with the fundamental issues facing ordinary people—the restoration of peace, international recognition and the removal of sanctions. "As far as the people of this country are concerned," he said, "they are waiting for the achievement of the promises made since the signing of the March 3 Agreement and by the consequent Transitional and Muzorewa Governments. "It appears the Government has failed to find a solution to our problems because, so far nothing which they have said has provided a single answer to these problems. "This is due either to lack of power or the 1979 document is so imperfect and restrictive that it renders any government so formed powerless and ineffective." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jun 79 p 3]

TV-RADIO RATE HIKE—The acting director-general of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation, Mr D. Gilby, has announced in Salisbury that the cost of radio and television licences would increase with effect from Sunday. The cost of a combined radio and television licence will go up from \$17 to \$20 and a sound-only licence from \$4.50 to \$5. A notice in today's Government Gazette gives effect to these increases, and cancels the provision of "free" licences for FM-only receivers, which from Sunday will also require a \$5 licence annually, Iana reports. Mr Gilby said the increases had been necessitated by external factors and the inflationary spiral, which could not be met entirely by increased charges to advertisers, "although these too will shortly be implemented to expand the earning power of ZRBC without burdening the man in the street". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jun 79 p 1]

SALISBURY BUDGET—The past financial year was a difficult one for Salisbury, and "we must expect the next year to be no less so", Councillor Roy Langley, chairman of the city council's finance and development committee, said last night. Presenting a \$92 million revenue and capital budget for 1979/1980, Mr Langley said the budget was prepared on the basis of the status quo "albeit with an eye to the future and, if and when changes occur, consequential amendments can be processed". He said the council was unable to recruit suitable replacements for experienced staff who had left and were still leaving, and in some areas of the council's administration, the position was critical to the point that "standards and essential services are threatened". A saving of more than \$1 million on budgeted spending on salaries, wages and allowances in 1978/1979 was due both to this employment crisis, and to economising. Several municipal service accounts show healthy balances, and there will be no tariff increases in the electricity, sewerage and water accounts in the 1979/1980 financial year. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jun 79 p 1, 2]

PFUMO reVANHU TRAINING--Guinea Fowl. Two hundred and thirty three members of Pfuno reVanhu came on stream at a passing out parade at the Old Guinea Fowl School yesterday. These men--the batch before them and those who will follow--are volunteers. Some, indeed most, of them were formerly auxiliaries owing allegiance to one or other of the political parties. Most days they have been up at 5 a.m. and have worked until 10 p.m. learning drill, the basics of firearms, bushcraft, and the duties and responsibilities attached to civil administration. They were an impressive sight yesterday morning in six squads, responding to the commands of their drill instructor, a former terrorist. The reviewing officer, Assistant Commissioner T.M. Oatt, the Midlands provincial criminal investigation officer, told them: "Remember your loyalty is not to any political organisation but to the Government of National Unity. "There are many (terrorists) wavering at the moment between surrender and continued terrorism. We are aware the bulk of them desire to surrender but are afraid to do so because of the domination by a few hard-core leaders. "You must encourage them, through the tribesmen, to lay down their arms. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 3]

EMIGRATION INCREASES--Emigration of whites from Rhodesia in the first four months pf 1979 is double what is was for the same period a year ago. [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jul 79 p 28]

CSO: 4420

SOMALIA

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ACCUSES ETHIOPIA OF PREPARING ATTACK

Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD/ZA

[Text] A Ministry of Information and National Guidance spokesman today warned the Addis Ababa regime against the threats and provocations that the Addis Ababa dictator has recently been perpetrating against the government and people of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR].

The spokesman added that the Addis regime is preparing to launch an attack against the SDR and that it is trying to prepare a justification for the assault by repeating its false accusation that Somalia is taking a direct part in the struggle for independence by western Somali and Abo. These tactics show the shortsightedness of the regime's thesis that it can swiftly solve the independence struggle by oppression and military force, the spokesman said. He went on to say that the Addis regime would [word indistinct] through the continuous aid from foreign military forces after the Liberation Fronts intensified their struggle.

The Ministry of Information spokesman said the Addis regime's provocation against Somalia and other neighbors is clear evidence of its intention to completely eradicate the Liberation Front forces.

The spokesman also said that the hostile plan is in compliance with the program serving the strategic interests of superpowers in the Horn of Africa. It appears that continued military support is encouraging the confused Addis Ababa regime to create tension and armed conflict. He added that the Addis regime holds that these foreign forces will save it, as it has always in the past depended on their military, economic and political support. The spokesman warned of the serious consequences that this would engender for future stability on the Horn and the world in general. The spokesman said that the Addis regime still does not see the hopelessness of this policy despite the fact that it has been involved over many years in futile wars.

The SDR stands for peace and good relations with all countries, and especially with its neighbors, but at the same time it warned the

provocative Addis regime that it will be taught a lesson never to be forgotten if it does not cease its false provocations.

The spokesman added that the reason why the Addis Ababa regime is issuing such provocative statements is that it wants to frighten Somalia into stopping its support to peoples fighting just wars. He said that Somalia respects and supports the UN and OAU charters and principles, which call for support for the legitimate liberation struggles of peoples fighting for self-determination.

CSO: 4407

NATIONAL CONVENTION ON NEW POLITICAL ORDER NEEDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jul 79 p 10

[Article by Ian Thomas]

[Text] **IF SOUTH AFRICA is to avoid a Rhodesia-style terror war the Government should hold talks with exiled African nationalist groups and internal leaders to solve the country's problems. Professor John Dugard said in Johannesburg last night.**

Delivering the 50th presidential address of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Professor Dugard said: "It is not too far-fetched to contemplate a situation in which South Africa is seriously threatened by foreign-aided guerrilla forces."

"Why should we wait for this? Surely the obvious political strategy is to start constitutional talks now."

Professor Dugard called for a national convention including leaders of all racial and political groups to create a new political order for South Africa without direct foreign intervention.

He said this convention should include outlawed political groups.

Both the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress are banned inside South Africa.

Professor Dugard, who is Dean of the Law School at the University of the Wit-

watersrand, said: "The South African Government must gain vision and the courage to admit that its policy of independent homelands has failed."

He said: "Dr Verwoerd had the courage to repudiate the policy of 'bantustans' and to opt for that of separate development when he saw that 'bantustans' was doomed to failure."

"There is nothing genuinely South African about separate development. It was simply a policy introduced to elude international pressure, but it has failed to achieve this goal."

"We must start again in consultation with all races. A national convention for this purpose would be truly South African," he said.

Professor Dugard said that Black, White and Brown people shared a common destiny in South Africa and that separate development was acceptable neither to the majority of South Africans nor to the international community.

He claimed that separate development was no longer a domestic issue and would never be one.

"This argument is legally questionable and politically futile. Apartheid has become one of the main preoccupations of the international community over the past 25 years and a symbol of race discrimination and political repression," he said.

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN, DU PREEZ, DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jun 79 p 4

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaja]

[Text]

THE Government's move to the extreme Rightwing in formulating its new constitutional proposals forced the Du Preez Commission to the extreme Left on the issue.

The commission's chairman, Mr Lou du Preez, said this during his address to the Witwatersrand Club in Johannesburg yesterday. He said the Leftist guidelines of the commission were drawn so that "when we talk to the Government, we would have to meet somewhere in the middle".

Mr Du Preez, Speaker in the Coloured Representative Council which adopted his commission's proposals, also said coloureds and Indians were not prepared to become "swallowing partners in any confrontation that may take place between blacks and whites" in South Africa.

Accusing the Government of trying to bring about "pseudo-solutions" to the country's problems, he added that co-

loreds and Indians had made it clear they would not accept the Government's constitutional plans if no provisions were made for Africans.

The Government was moving towards federalism which would lead to complete polarisation of the races. It aimed at distancing blacks from the central power base.

Mr Du Preez said the federalism proposed by the Government was completely contrary to the successful Australian and American federal systems, which were "a natural and evolutionary process" arising from necessity.

Because of common needs such as economics, foreign policy and defence, the various states came together and gave up some of their vested powers while retaining a large measure of their autonomy.

The South African Government was trying to subdivide the country on ethnic lines and co-opting the homelands into some sort of independence. None could become completely independent, Mr Du Preez said.

Even the Transkei and Bophuthatsetsu were greatly dependant on South African money.

While blacks were to be divided on ethnic lines, whites in South Africa, "who are represented by nearly every country in Europe", were treated as a homogeneous group even though a "Hungarian is as different from a Xhosa as he is from an Afrikaner".

Mr Du Preez also criticised the Government — with Mr Verwoerd as Prime Minister at the time — for its propaganda when unveiling its constitutional proposals which were regarded as a dispensation.

"Dispensation is regarded by them as a divine right and used as a term to sell the system to the people," he said.

The Government's reason for wanting federalism was its emphasis on differences. "If we look at it on that basis, we are being dishonest not only with ourselves but also with our children who will inherit our country," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

MRP WINS STRONGLY IN NATAL BY-ELECTION

Landslide Margin

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Excerpt] A dramatic swing towards the MRP was evident in the by-election result in the Natal South Coast provincial by-election in which Mr Peter Miller, the MRP candidate, won by a landslide 2 755 votes against his National Party opponent, Mr George Allison.

However, Natal Nats do not believe that the MRP's victory "was a national tendency," reports Jaap Theron.

Mr Neil Rossouw, General Secretary of the Natal NP, said that the MRP's victory "is more an indication that the PFP is dead rather than a sign that the NP was in danger."

Mr Neil Ross, PFP spokesman in Cape Town, said the MRP could partly thank PFP support for its victory. He emphatically denied that all PFP voters abstained, adding that the PFP polled 1 677 votes in the 1977 general election, nearly all of which had now gone to the MRP.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] **NO DOUBT** about it. South Coast (Natal) was a triumph for the New Republic Party. It took the provincial seat away from the National Party with a majority of 2 755 votes, compared with the previous NP majority of 334. This is a 3 000-vote turnaround in favour of the MRP. The successor to the old United Party is now really beginning to flex its muscle.

Showing without any doubt whatsoever that it is shaping up again as the official Opposition. Not only holding its hard-core support — as it did at Swellendam, Beaufort West and Ranifontein — but capable of taking back a big chunk of the English-speaking vote which went to the National Party in the 1977 general election.

Bad image

It can be argued that the NRP stronghold is Natal — and that the NRP was bound to turn the tables on the NP in South Coast, what with the late "scandal" and other developments which have given the ruling party such a bad image.

But the size of the NRP majority was astounding, even against this background. The old UP, in its new guise as the NRP, is clearly on the march again.

But, though the NRP's success cannot be belittled in any way, this does not mean that the National Party is reeling against the ropes.

The NP won Swellendam and Beaufort West with very good majorities — and its majority in Randfontein was sufficient to suggest that the NP is not in any danger in traditionally Nationalist constituencies.

It is against the Progressive Federal Party that the NRP has its main chance.

And will have its main success.

PPF will be hammered

The PFP is the official Opposition, but it is making no progress whatsoever, as Swellendam and Randfontein showed (in both these constituencies the PFP candidate lost his deposit).

The resurgence of the NRP brings a new situation into politics generally. Non-Nationalist middle-of-the-road voters, especially English-speakers, now have a home once more.

And disenchanted voters who threw in their lot with the National Party in 1977 now have a centre party to which they can give their support. The political battle is in the middle, where it should be.

Between the NRP and the National Party.

With the PFP confined to some of its affluent constituencies in northern Johannesburg, Sandton and Bryanston, and in the Cape Peninsula.

COMMENTS ON TREURNICHT-KOORNHOF CONTROVERSY

Fleur de Villiers Article

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text]

DR ANDRIES Treurnicht has lost his first major battle with the National Party's verligte wing.

Many Nationalists, including some of the Transvaal leader's own followers, believe he blundered badly this week when he openly challenged the views of a senior Cabinet colleague, Dr Piet Koornhof, only to be promptly repudiated by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The row is the latest explosion in a party seething with tension and unrest.

Party sources predicted this week that the Treurnicht-Koornhof affair would erupt into open verligte-verkrampste warfare at the Transvaal Nationalist congress in August.

Nationalist MPs called Dr Treurnicht's remarks about Dr Koornhof's speech to the National Press Club in Washington "ill-timed".

They said he had shown again that he was a weak leader who could be pressured into ill-advised actions by a small coterie of extreme, rightwing supporters.

By responding to pressure from the rightwing "at the wrong time and in the wrong place" the Transvaal leader shown once again that he could be harried and

pressured into blunders, Nationalists said.

It recalled his earlier blunder when he was persuaded to expel Mr Louis Nel, the Pretoria Central MP, in the minor tempest that blew up over his "bols" joke.

His tactics against Dr Koornhof had alienated even some of his own more moderate supporters and had strengthened those Transvaal Nationalists who were said to be planning to challenge his leadership at the Transvaal congress, Nationalists said.

This had set the scene for a major clash at the first Cabinet meeting after the parliamentary session on July 17 — a clash which party sources said Dr

Treurnicht was certain to lose, now that the Prime Minister had slashed the number of verkrampstes in the Cabinet to two.

Nationalists, including many "middle of the roaders" are especially furious that the Transvaal leader should have "undermined" Dr Koornhof's attempt to persuade Americans that change was indeed taking place in South Africa.

Challenging

They have also openly queried his judgment in publicly challenging a senior Cabinet Minister immediately after his own appointment to the Cabinet.

One Nationalist MP said Dr Treurnicht's remarks

were "nothing but cheap publicity-seeking" and he had "got what he was asking for" when the Prime Minister promptly repudiated him.

Dr Treurnicht had caused Dr Koorhof "enormous embarrassment".

He should have been discreet enough to hold his peace until he could breach the matter in the privacy of the Cabinet.

"Does he not understand the first thing about Cabinet collegiality?"

Dr Treurnicht's remark that Dr Koorhof "would have some explaining to do" when he returned from the United States was prompted by open unhappiness among a number of

extreme Transvaal rightwingers over Dr Koorhof's claim that apartheid was dead and his suggestion that South Africa might be contemplating a federal solution to its problems.

Political sources, however, believe that Dr Treurnicht's behaviour might represent a desperate attempt to keep the native Transvaal right wing in line against the possible depredations of the HNP and a marauding Dr Connie Mulder.

Dr Treurnicht and his followers are convinced that the Randfontein by-election result indicates a "nation-wide swing to the right".

Willem de Klerk Comment

Johannesburg, RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 79 p 2

[Text]

In a remarkable analysis of the ideological clash between Dr Andries Treurnicht and Dr Piet Koorhof, a Nationalist newspaper editor has concluded that both Ministers were right and wrong in their interpretation of policy.

Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of *Die Transvaler*, said in his weekly column for the Sunday newspaper *Rapport*: "Both were right and both were wrong."

But in his leading article, *Rapport* expressed "regret" that a dispute had arisen over Dr Koorhof's controversial statements in the United States after Dr Treurnicht had made "various unfortunate remarks".

The comments followed the decision by Dr Treurnicht, the Nationalist Transvaal leader, to dissociate himself publicly from the "apartheid is dead" speech in Washington by Dr Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

According to an official text released last week, Dr Koorhof said he and the Government believed all South Africans should have full citizenship rights and participation in deci-

sion-making processes.

He was also reported to have said the homelands were not the "elixir and omphalos" of Nationalist policy and that the Government was investigating ways of accommodating blacks outside the homelands in the country's constitutional system.

Dr De Klerk said Dr Koorhof had laid emphasis on the integration of common interests between race groups. Dr Treurnicht had emphasised self-determination and separate autonomy of the race groups.

"Both are National Party policy," he said.

Dr Koorhof had said urban blacks were permanent in "white" South Africa and investigations had therefore started into their political future and their accommodation in the constitutional system.

Dr Treurnicht had said that blacks in urban areas were part of their particular nations in the homelands and would not be brought into the white political system.

"These two assertions are both correct — the one speaks of the connecting of urban blacks to the Republic of SA and the other of connecting

them with the homelands," Dr De Klerk said.

"The dual position of these people demands an arrangement for two-way traffic in political participation in their own affairs."

"If Dr Koorhof formulates policy as full citizenship rights for all people, full participation by all in decision-making, full human rights for all and equal opportunities for all, then it is the full truth about NP policy."

"Dr Treurnicht merely adds the important details that all the things Dr Koorhof mentions take place in the own world of every nation and that separate residential areas, schools and political institutions are still maintained."

"There is in NP policy a paradox, an apparent contradiction."

Dr De Klerk said neither Dr Koorhof nor Dr Treurnicht had presented the full picture. Nationalist politicians should not talk in "half sentences and half truths". Clearly referring to Dr Koorhof, he said politicians also had to distinguish between existing policy and possible developments.

Labor Party Leader's Reaction

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 79 p 2

[Text]

THE PARLIAMENTARY session has confirmed that apartheid is as firmly entrenched now as it was a decade ago, the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Boesak, said yesterday.

It had shown again that the Government was afraid or unable to make any real concessions which would remove disabilities and injustices with which the coloured races in South Africa had to live.

It was said there was a verligte and a verbronsie wing in the National Party.

"This is nonsense. Rather there is a hostile Right and an extreme Right," he said.

Mr Boesak added that the Government's reaction to the Thorne Commission's report 18 months ago, and its reaction now to the recommendations of the Wiehahn and Richert Commissions was final proof that the Nationalist Government was not prepared to move an inch to make real and meaningful changes in its race policies.

"Where white privilege and protection is at stake this

Government is not prepared to move."

After the 1979 Parliamentary session, coloureds, Indians and urban blacks should abandon any hope of progressing towards political and economic equality.

The whole tone and trend of the session, and the Government's response to the commissions' reports, "makes analysis of the contents of the speeches made by Dr P. W. Botha in the United States," Mr Boesak said.

"Is there any real indication that apartheid is dying in South Africa as claimed by Dr Kooze, and is there a scrap of evidence to support his assertion that every race had a right to full citizenship in this country?"

The verbronsie Dr Andries Treurnicht's reaction to Dr Kooze's views was clear proof that Dr Kooze, in an effort to approach United States business, was expressing views which lay well outside the current policies of the National Party and were not understood by the voters who kept them in power.

'POST' Editorial

Johannesburg POST in English 22 Jun 79 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

AS we pointed out this week, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, is going to have to move fast and decisively to bring some elements of discipline within his party.

The international community, particularly America, have been clearly heartened by the utterances of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. W. Botha. He assured his Washington audience that the past laws were to be entirely eliminated.

In another speech, he assured his Florida audience that apartheid was dead and what was left was mopping up operations to bury the policy.

He was sharply contradicted in his first prediction by the Government's flat refusal to accept the Robeson Commission's recommendations as far as the much-hated pass laws were concerned. The Government clearly is going to retain those laws.

Then arch right-winger, Dr Andries Treurnicht, came bounding back into political controversy when he sharply contradicted Dr Koozief and declared that "apartheid is well and alive". Not only that, but it is going to be around as long as the white man retains the reins of power!

These apparent contradictions within the Nationalist Party are giving rise to an alarming situation. We rather want to believe the pronouncements of Dr Treurnicht, since he, more than anybody else, has been honest and sincere in promoting the racialism typified by Nationalist Party policy.

Dr Koozief on the other hand, has demonstrated an incredible consistency that represents that wing of the Nationalist Party, that wants to remove discrimination based on colour.

He and others who think like him must however know that they cannot impose their lofty ideals on a party which still makes it comfortable for the likes of Dr Treurnicht.

The Prime Minister is the only person who must now stand up and be counted. Treurnicht and Koozief can never belong to the same political party. He cannot continue being comfortable with their diverse views. He must back one and throw out the other. The question is on whose side is he?

SERETSE KHAMA, OTHERS WRONG TO OPPOSE SOUTHERN CONSTELLATION

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA wants a constellation of Southern African States. Southern African Black States outside South Africa want to be less dependent on South Africa.

On the face of it, it would appear that these two conflicting viewpoints are unlikely to be bridged.

The question being:

How can a constellation of States be formed when some of the countries in the region are clearly opposed to the idea and want to distance themselves from the prime motivator of the concept?

To complicate matters further, a decision was taken at a conference this week attended by Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique to set up a regional transport and communications commission as a first step in what is called an ambitious plan to reduce the region's dependence on South Africa.

His call

Our (not so friendly, these days) neighbour, Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana, opened the conference.

Calling on Black States in the region to form an economic union and cut links with South Africa.

Claiming that South Africa would only be too happy to continue to exploit other African States in the hope that they would be lured into joining Mr P W Botha's constellation.

And adding mildly that "we would be bundled together with East Asians and ~~IND~~ regions such as Singapore and Thailand."

Sir Seretse should know that the constellation proposed by Mr P W Botha is one in which the whole region would work for the common good of all its countries and peoples. In that kind of association, South Africa would be able, without any strings, to help its less economically advanced neighbours to achieve higher economic, educational and other standards.

Such a constellation would be far more relevant than the squandering of money on transport and communications systems which, as experience has shown elsewhere in Africa, are more costly than efficient or effective.

Too interlinked

Besides, the region is too interlinked for a separatist, let's-cut-us-~~the~~-with South Africa scheme to work. Lesotho and Swaziland are landlocked.

Botswana is more dependent on South Africa than on any other country for trade and transport.

Zambia has found that, for all the wild promises of the Tazara railway, it still has to fall back on the South African Railways for its exports — and South Africa for desperately needed loans.

Mozambique, a Marxist State and hardly the kind of bedfellow which the Republic would want in normal

circumstances, is no more free of this country than it was when it was a Portuguese colony.

It is dependant on South African expertise for the running of its rail service, on ore exports from South Africa for much of the trade passing through its ports, and on food from South Africa when its crops are too poor to feed the populace.

Other Black countries also find it necessary to trade — albeit surreptitiously — with South Africa and to make use of its scientific and agricultural know-how and services.

The fact of the matter is that South Africa is the power house of Africa, south of the Sahara.

And no country in the region, whether it is adjacent to the Republic or shares no borders with it, can ignore its presence.

Or cut existing links with it.

Nor, in practical terms, can adequate, alternative transport and communications be built up to replace South Africa's services.

The whole business would be too costly.

Too complicated.

And would bring adjoining countries more problems than such projects would be worth.

Common destiny

Southern Africa — historically, physically and economically — is interdependent and shares a common destiny.

Sir Seretse, of all people, knows this. He should not be so bloody-minded or silly as to try and turn his back on the Republic.

Nor should any of our other neighbours do so.

It would be better for them if they were in Sir Seretse's constellation of States than if they fall back, into the darkness of Africa, like minor shooting stars.

Council for Economic Cooperation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

BUSINESS organisations of all races are working on the formation of a council for economic co-operation and development in which it is hoped that all countries of Southern Africa will participate.

But the scheme is being thwarted by neighbouring Black States which feel their dignity will be tarnished by association with South Africa.

The announcement was made by Mr Sam Mofokeng, president of the National Federated African Chambers of Commerce (Nafccc), in his address to the annual conference of the chamber at the Carlton

Hotel, Johannesburg.

Another meeting to pave the way towards the formation of the council will be held on July 8.

It was announced earlier that neighbouring Black States had already raised funds to form their own economic council to curtail their economic dependence on South Africa.

The founding committee is being headed by Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana.

Outlining the proposed council for economic development, Mr Mofokeng said a sub-committee had already prepared a draft constitution.

TREURNICHT URGES MULDER NOT TO FORM NEW PARTY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jun 79 p 6

[Text] PRETORIA: The leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, Dr Andries Treurnicht, last night made a dramatic peace offer here to his predecessor, Dr Connie Mulder.

Urging Dr Mulder [not] to go ahead with his plans to establish a new political party, Dr Treurnicht said: "If there are differences let us talk about them."

But Dr Mulder, speaking from his home in Randfontein, reacted cautiously to Dr Treurnicht's statement.

"The statement sounds so important that I would rather like to have a look at it first," Dr Mulder said.

He said he would like to obtain the original text of the statement and also establish whether it re-elected the feeling of the Government as a whole. "As I have said already, I have basic differences in principle with the National Party."

Amid cheering at a National Party meeting in Sunnyside, Dr Treurnicht said there was no need to have further divisions among nationalists. He told Dr Mulder: "Think again, don't retreat into reactionary politics."

Declaring that he did not want to make personal attacks on Dr Mulder, Dr Treurnicht

said: "The political history of SA is strewn with the wrecks of parties which have clashed with the National Party."

Referring to a programme of principles announced earlier this week by Dr Mulder as the basis for a new party, Dr Treurnicht said they all accorded with the principles of the National Party.

Dr Treurnicht dealt at length with a number of specific objections Dr Mulder had raised about National Party policy - labour and land concessions and black involvement in a new constitution.

Dr Treurnicht said labour concessions announced by the government after the Wichahn Commission offered strong protection for White workers. He said Black unions had always existed but were now merely being recognised under strict controls.

"The right of people to bargain cannot be denied," Dr Treurnicht said. He added that any revision in the 1936 land act which the homeland policy was based on, would only be made if it were in the White man's interest.

Referring to Government statements that Blacks could also make representations to a parliamentary select committee investigating a new constitution for the country, Dr Treurnicht said that National Party policy would remain unchanged - Blacks would have to express themselves politically through the homelands policy.

Describing Dr Mulder and his supporters as friends, Dr Treurnicht said: "I ask the friends to think again before they establish a new party opposed to the National Party."
- Sapa

LABOR BILL UNACCEPTABLE TO BLACK UNIONS

Details of Bill

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Jun 79 p 11

[Article by Rifan de Villiers]

[Text]

FOR a brief period, the report of the Wiseman Commission raised hopes of real labour reform in South Africa.

If the Government's White Paper soon largely dispelled this illusion, the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill shattered it entirely.

Reflecting the widespread anger and disillusionment in the labour movement, one trade unionist said recently the Bill deviated so far from the commission's report that its recommendations were now virtually irrelevant.

The Bill provoked a storm of protest and resulted in intense behind-the-scenes pressure on the Minister of Labour by dismayed unionists and employers.

The Government has introduced amendments which have watered down some of the Bill's most controversial provisions — but it will soon pass into law with its worst features unchanged.

This is now the state of play: © The Bill's basic ban on mixed unions remains. But the Minister has given himself a slightly larger loophole to authorize mixed unions.

Originally, he could only authorize the registration of a mixed union if there weren't enough members of one population group to form an effective union.

Now, he may also authorize a mixed union "if deemed expedient" on the grounds of the ratio between members of different population groups.

© The vote right given to existing members of industrial councils to keep out new parties has also been slightly watered down. The vote given any right-wing white union or employer the power to bar a newly-registered black union indefinitely from formal collective bargaining.

Now, at least, victims of the vote will have the right of appeal to the industrial court.

© The Bill shook confidence in the new industrial court by granting it the power to determine itself what "unfair labour practices" were and by restricting appeals to points of law only.

The right of appeal against court decisions has now been restored.

© To enforce the exclusion of migrants and frontier commuters from trade unions and cut them off completely from any union influence, the Bill declared it an offence for registered unions to have "non-employees" as members or have "any relationship" with them — with a R500 penalty for every single offence.

The "relationship" clause has been scrapped, following representations on the poten-

tially absurd implications it would have had in practice.

But these changes are dwarfed into insignificance by the fact that the Bill continues to bar migrant workers and so-called "frontier commuters" — blacks who commute to work from homelands areas — from membership of registered trade unions.

The Wiseman report had serious weaknesses and many aspects of its proposed new dispensation are open to severe criticism.

But its main strength, and its major saving grace, was its key recommendation that all South African workers — including migrants and commuters — should be able to join trade unions of their choice.

The effects of the Government's rejection of this fundamental principle are far-reaching.

The Wiseman Commission itself estimated black migrants and commuters working in South Africa at 2 100 000, of whom the vast majority work in urban areas. It put the total urban black labour force in 1970 at 2 500 000, of whom 1 000 000 were migrants and commuters and 1 500 000 non-migrants.

On the commission's own admission, therefore, migrants and commuters form the majority of the urban black workforce.

The majority of members of existing black trade unions are migrants and commuters. Some Transvaal unions have a migrant membership of up to 75% and Durban unions have "commuter" memberships of up to 90%.

Migrants also serve as union officials and office bearers.

So instead of giving black workers a "new deal", the legislation denies union rights to the majority of the urban black workforce — and could effectively destroy black trade unions.

In the process, the Government has created severe problems for itself, both internally and abroad.

The Bill has provoked the united resistance of the entire black trade union movement.

Black unions have completely rejected it, and are threatening to take a joint stand and refuse to apply for registration.

If they don't, it will effectively cripple the whole new dispensation.

Also, the Government has mounted a vast public relations campaign overseas to sell its new deal to international labour and foreign governments.

The campaign has already run into serious trouble. A united stand by the black union movement will probably destroy any remaining chances of international support.

Final decisions on whether to register or not will be taken by individual unions over the next few weeks. But initiatives are under way to unite all unions under a "no ways" banner.

And unions who are relatively unaffected by the ban on migrants or commuters say they will act in solidarity with the others.

Black unionists are unanimous in their condemnation of the Bill. They say they refuse to participate in a dispensation which will cut off the majority of black workers from trade union rights. They point out that in terms of separate development policy, the number of blacks eligible for trade union rights will continue to decline.

They object fundamentally to the division of the black workforce and have warned it would lead to friction and industrial unrest.

They refuse to shed the majority of their members and push out officials and office-bearers.

As Mrs Helen Samson, MP for Broughton, said in Parliament, to expect commuters to vote their unions out of existence is absurd.

Added to this, unionists point out that they would face near-impossible practical problems if they chose to register.

They say it will be virtually impossible to check the status of every member — and the fine of R200 for every "illegal" could cripple the unions.

As Mrs Lucy Mvumba, general secretary of the 20 000-strong National Union of Clothing Workers (NUCW) and a senior Tucco office-bearer, snapped recently: "How are we supposed to know? We're not the pass office."

Under the circumstances it is hardly surprising that the legislation is viewed as a deliberate attempt to smash black unions — or, as Mrs Susan Mashinani of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union said recently, "a polite way of bleeding black unions to death".

Was the Government aware of the full implications of its actions?

The Wieseman Commission certainly was. In its majority argument in favour of union rights for all black workers, the commission noted that all black workers were free at present to join unregistered unions and the exclusion of migrants and commuters would revoke a freedom which already existed.

It added: "It is a matter for speculation how many workers would leave their membership of trade unions revoked and what the effect would be."

Up to now, the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, has said nothing about the situation of existing black unions and managed to pilot the Bill through Parliament without replying to strong Opposition challenges on the issue.

However he has said the position of commuters would be reviewed.

Speaking in Durban recently, he was reported as saying there were no "alterior motives" for their exclusion, which was sim-

ply because of "technical and administrative problems".

But the matter will only be cleared up in a "year or two". And migrants appear to be permanently out.

The Minister has also pointed out that the Bill empowers him to declare any South African workers to be "employees" — leading to speculation that he may grant exemption to existing migrant and commuter members of black unions.

But black unionists firmly reject this as a solution. As one leading unionist put it: "Ministerial concessions offer no lasting guarantee. No one will be willing to register on the basis of a temporary favour by the Minister."

They also find it unacceptable that they would presumably be barred from recruiting additional migrant workers.

The situation has an ominous potential for confrontation. Sooner or later, all black unions are going to be forced to register — or forced out of existence.

For as the Government has made abundantly clear, the underlying idea behind the whole exercise of granting registration rights to black unions is to bring the black labour movement under State control.

This strange motivation for supposed labour reform is the product of the Wieseman report itself, and has been built into its recommendations.

The commission argued that unregistered black unions formed a dangerous "fourth component" in industrial relations which threatened to undermine the statutory system and posed a "grave danger to industrial peace".

The recognition of unregistered unions by employers was "dissonant with the ideal of orderly unionism acting within the law".

And in a key phrase, it said bluntly: "Black trade unions can no longer be permitted to operate outside the law."

Mr Fanie Botha has repeatedly stated that black unions enjoy too much freedom and should be brought under State control.

Addressing businessmen in Johannesburg recently, he

said: "The whole idea ... has been to bring black unions under control." And he told others: "Unions will all have to register — and we will tighten up control."

The commission made three recommendations aimed at coercing black unions into registering.

It proposed that employers should be prohibited from deducting trade union dues from members of unregistered unions, that all agreements between unregistered unions and employers should be declared invalid, and all industrial relations training by unregistered unions without special approval be prohibited.

The Bill bans deductions for unregistered unions. But by accident or design, the invalidation of agreements has been omitted. Anyway, there is some doubt that such an infringement on common law contractual rights would ever be legally valid.

Industrial relations training has not yet been dealt with in the legislation.

The ban on deductions will hit some unions hard — but most say they will be able to continue without registering at this stage.

The outcome of the situation is unclear. Some commissioners believe the Government will eventually be forced into fully implementing their proposals by the sheer unworkability of the situation created by the Bill and the disruptive forces it will unleash.

The whole problem may be dumped in the lap of the National Manpower Commission, which will be charged with the future implementation of the report.

But it is unlikely that the Government will tolerate the non-registration of unions for any length of time.

If it takes further steps to force black unions into registering, without restoring trade union rights to all black workers, the Government's so-called "new deal" for labour will have finally turned into one of the ugliest episodes in South Africa's labour history.

Meeting With Minister Botha

Johannesburg POST in English 26 Jun 79 p 11

[Article by Joe Thloloe]

[Text]

THE DEPARTMENT of Labour may grant exemptions to allow commuters — workers who travel daily between the "homelands" and "white" South Africa — to belong to registered trade unions, a statement issued yesterday by the South African Co-ordinating Council of the International Metal Federation (IMF) indicates.

The controversial Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill, which has just gone through Parliament, was criticised for excluding commuters and migrants from membership of trade

unions.

A delegation from the IMF council met the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday.

"The Minister, in his reaction on the position of existing union membership, stated that it was not his intention to upset the present situa-

tion and that the problem would be dealt with by exemptions, granted selectively, depending on the origin and period of employment of the workers in question," a statement said.

"It would not be necessary for the trade unions to request exemption.

The department would now take the initiative."

The minister asked the IWW council to submit information to him on the origin and nature of their membership in the industry and the workers in it in general so the department could assess the extent of the problem.

"He said there were fewer problems with companies and he believed exceptions for certain groups of workers would be forthcoming as soon as the same thing on the law was granted."

The council has 11 affiliated unions and represents 30,000 workers in the engineering and allied industries.

On the question of migrant workers, the minister told the delegation they represented "a great

or problem." He said that the matter would be discussed with other governments.

But certain categories of workers who came to work on one-year contracts would be excluded from union membership.

"In reply to other questions, the minister said the requirements for registration would not be changed from those of the past.

"The question of mixed unions was raised. The minister said exceptions would be considered on representations by the unions involved and the Government would not interfere once an exception was granted."

The delegation will be making a detailed report to the next meeting of the IWW co-ordinating council early next month.

CSO: 4420

NEW SA LIBERATION ORGANIZATION FORMED IN NIGERIA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jun 79 p 12

[Article by Sunday Alabi]

[Text]

A NEW militant organization of South Africans that plans to overthrow the racist regime in that country, has been launched in Lagos.

Chairman the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO), "the organization comprises South African students all over the world", according to its President, Mr. Khatoa Sankhale.

He said that SAYRCO firmly believed that it was only through total involvement of the people and armed struggle could the apartheid system of the country be abolished.

He said the organization respected both African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, two nationalist groups with similar aims to SAYRCO, but expressed concern about the current polemic between the two.

This, he said, was an enemy's manoeuvre to divert the much needed energy from destroying the system.

Mr. Sankhale said the division of South Africa into numerous Bantu tribal states that were not politically and economically viable, was a calculated plot aimed at instigating tribal conflict among black people and an imperialist conspiracy aimed at sabotaging unity of the oppressed people.

Expanding on that new dimension SAYRCO would introduce the struggle in South Africa, Mr. Sankhale said the organization would work within the country and mobilize the people because "we believe there should be more action in South Africa instead of noise in newspapers." He added that it was only South Africans who could free themselves from oppression.

On the feasibility of a civil uprising against armed and brutal authorities, he said SAYRCO would swing into action only after it had trained youth cadres to defend the people, and stressed that emphasis would be placed on the politicization of the masses so that "when we call a strike, we will get maximum co-operation."

He, however, said the organization would not seek recognition of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), until its position was consolidated, and disclosed that SAYRCO hoped to have its headquarters in Nigeria.

Mr. Sankhale commended the Federal Military Government for its bold and unequivocal stand on Zimbabwe and hoped that Nigerians would continue to support the fight against apartheid.

'DIE BURGER' ON OPPOSITION TO NAMIBIA

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 22 Jun 79 p 25

[Selection from the "Comment & Opinion" Section]

[Text] The anti-discrimination legislation now being debated in South West's National Assembly has unleashed emotions which, if not controlled, could have

bitter consequences in a territory which could ill afford them. Swapo and its allies could only benefit from permanent discord among the groups which, despite other differences, have succeeded in forming a united front against Sam Nujoma's terrorist movement.

This week's protest actions in South West against the legislation should flash warning lights. It's no good trying to reduce the phenomenon to a conflict between so-called enlightened and bigoted factions and then summarily condemning one or the other side. There are far more complicated factors at stake, factors which must be diagnosed in time if South West's leaders are serious about avoiding a bitter White conflict.

All right-thinking people will welcome efforts to eliminate discrimination purely on the grounds of colour. South Africa's Government has already pledged itself to such a policy. It is obvious that South West has to take the same course.

But that is not what the dissatisfaction is all about. It is probably mainly caused by aspects of the South West legislation which aim to introduce compulsory integration. These are seen by a major part of the White minority in the territory as a threat to their right of free choice.

South West's legislature should take note of what has happened in other countries where the authorities tried to force integration on populations with White majorities. There was tremendous opposition from people who saw it as a drastic attack on their personal freedoms. In South West the matter becomes all the more complicated because here the established rights of a minority group are at issue. Furthermore, South West cannot afford to lose the expertise and capital of people who feel their existence to be threatened and prefer to leave.

Abolition of compulsory segregation does not automatically imply the introduction of compulsory integration. South West's leaders would do well to take note of this.

Cape Town

A — June 14

'DIE BURGER' DISCUSSES RANDFONTEIN ELECTION RESULT

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 15 Jun 79 p 22

[Selection from the "Comment & Opinion" Section]

[Text] While recognising that the result of the Randfontein by-election was a disappointment to the National Party, another fact must be remembered. There could hardly have been circumstances more favourable to the opposition groups.

In Randfontein, the former constituency of Dr Connie Mulder, disillusion with the Information scandal and possible vexation about the way it turned out for the one-time Transvaal leader must be at their worst.

If ever an ideal situation for a stay-away vote existed, it was there. It is a constituency with a considerable number of workers into the bargain, so that misrepresentation of a new labour dispensation in the country would have its full effect there. And then on the eve of the election came the third Erasmus report and the State President's resignation.

All the elements were there to make Randfontein a paradise for the Opposition. No wonder the Progressive Federal Party, the New Republic Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party descended on it. And how they baited everybody! They all thought the cake on the plate was for the grabbing.

Seen like this, the Opposition parties must be disappointed that they did not fare better individually. For the PFP, which forfeited its deposit, the issue is a

sensitive one questioning its survival. The NRP was its colourless self.

What is interesting is that the far-right Hertzogites did not gain as many votes in the rush as they had hoped for but fared best of the Opposition. Perhaps it was to be expected that a party feeding on grievances and actual as well as supposed White fears would attract more votes than previously. And yet the phenomenon deserves more serious attention.

It would have been cause for concern were the petty and anachronistic Hertzogites to prove more than a sporadic revival. We have no doubt this tendency will be counteracted in one way only — by open and fearless statement of the National Party's policy of sound and orderly change.

The Hertzogites' sickly propaganda can only be answered by satisfying the harsh demands for peaceful survival of everybody in the country.

This is obviously a task of the Transvaal in particular.

The course shown by Mr P W Botha as Prime Minister holds the key to the future. We must persevere on this course.

Randfontein has shown that support for it exists even in the most trying circumstances. And Swellendam and Beaufort West showed that this support is even overwhelming in many parts of the country.

Cape Town

A — June 8

ESCOM ACCELERATES POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 79 p 13

[Text]

ESCOM has accelerated the construction programme at Kriel, one of its Eastern Transvaal powerstations, by nine months to keep pace with the rapid increase in the demand for electricity, the commission stated yesterday.

The first two of six 600 mW sets were commissioned at intervals of 12 months. However, since then it was estimated that the remaining four sets would have to be switched on within nine months of each other to ensure that the national grid could keep pace with the ever-growing need for power.

By next year about 15 000 mW will be needed for South Africa and some of its neighbours. At present Eskom has a generating capacity of about 14 000 mW.

With the acceleration of the programme at Kriel, Eskom will be able to meet this demand by the end of this year.

The last of the six sets will be commissioned in December and the powerstation will then reach its full generating capacity of 3 000 mW.

Additional

Arnot powerstation added 2 100 mW to Eskom's generating capacity on completion in 1974. At that stage this was Eskom's largest powerstation, a status acquired by Kriel when the fifth generating set was commissioned last March.

The rate of development is increasing so rapidly that Eskom is bound to have almost as much power capacity under construction as is already available for use, said the statement.

At the moment, the construction programme provides for an additional capacity of 10 540 mW.

The projects under construction, with their ultimate full capacities, include the coal-fired powerstations Kriel (3 000 mW), Mafika and Duvha (3 000 mW each), the hydro-electric Drakensberg pumped-storage scheme (1 000 mW) and the Koeberg nuclear powerstation (1 040 mW). — Sapa.

PROGRESS OF SASOL PROJECTS REVIEWED

Sasol IV Possibility

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT has given the green light in principle for Sasol Four. The estimated cost, allowing for inflation at 10% a year, could be at least R4 000-million.

This was revealed this week by South African and overseas financial sources close to the Sasol projects.

There is still no final decision on the launch date for the new project and its location is being kept under close wraps until Government is ready to give the final go-ahead.

But there are no technical or engineering reasons for delay, as planning in these areas is said to have been largely completed before the announcement of what is now called Sasol Three.

A senior Government spokesman confirmed on Friday that Pretoria had accepted the new Sasol, although "there is still no final commitment. That will depend on how the oil situation develops and on the availability of capital."

Sasol Three was at first known as Sasol Two-extension for the excellent reason that it was not the Sasol Three as originally planned.

It was a simple doubling up of Sasol Two, located at Secunda ahead of the original Sasol Three on grounds of strategic urgency, cost and financing.

To press ahead with the original Sasol Three, Government would have had to establish a completely new infrastructure at a new location.

As important, it would have been necessary to go to tender for construction and financing at little, instead of merely extending Sasol Two contracts and financing arrangements.

The original Sasol Three was therefore held over and could now provide the basis for Sasol IV.

Local and overseas sources suggest that finance is the central reason why the announcement of Sasol Four has not already been forthcoming from Minister Chris Hani, Minister of Finance Owen Horwood or the Prime Minister himself.

One way or another, well over R1 000-million has already been raised overseas to finance Sasol One extension, Sasol Two and Sasol Three, more than half of it quite recently.

With at least two of the most important overseas lending countries already way over their export credit or lending limits for South Africa (all the advanced economies set limits on what

they will provide each year to other countries), there is little chance of enough money from abroad for Sasol Four for the time being.

The decision last week by the West German export credit insurance company, Hermin, to insure around D1000-million (2000-million) of credit for German exports for Swaziland has been hailed as the biggest single step in Sasol's recent overseas financing programme.

In fact, extra European money, in the form of long-term loans rather than export credits, totalling at least another \$200-million, has apparently been agreed.

It is not only the size of the loans which is exciting. The terms are also exceptionally favourable. It may be argued that they reflect a peak of overseas confidence in the future stability of South Africa not equalled since the 1950s.

The loans are for terms of eight years or more, and repayment need not be started before 1984, coinciding with the gathering of cash-flow from Sasol Three.

Interest rates on the loans are said to be only between 1% or 2% above the current London Interbank (Libor) rate. This suggests a firm view that South Africa will remain a safe haven for investment at least until the late eighties.

With the R2 000-million required for Sasol Two now virtually sorted up and some R2 600-million already in the pipeline or in process for Sasol Three, for which R2 250-million is needed, the country can feel confident that Sasol Four will not be far behind should the need arise.

Given stringent fuel savings in South Africa and a possible easing of the oil imports supply and price squeeze by the mid-eighties (as Opec's largest consumers continue to increase their bargaining muscle and begin reducing their reliance on oil for energy), it now seems the country could achieve more than 60% self-sufficiency in oil by 1985, if not earlier.

Following the appointments to the Public Service Commission this week of SA Breweries chief Dick Goss, General Mining's Wim de Villiers and Old Mutual's Jan van der Merf, private sector appointments to the Sasol board are also reported to be in process.

The combination with Sasol's own top managers should do much to continue the conversion of the whole oil-from-coal programme from an expensive if essential nuisance to an excitingly vast and profitable new field for private and public sector investors alike.

Sasol Denial

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jun 79 p 5

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG:
Sasol knew nothing about a Sasol IV project, a spokesman said here yesterday.

He denied reports that the Government had approved a Sasol IV in principle, saying this was pure speculation.

Sasol's manpower was fully committed and there "just wasn't the labour" for another Sasol.

Any other institution could start a similar project if they wished, but Sasol had no plans for a Sasol IV, he added. — Sapa

CHAMBER OF MINES RESEARCH LABORATORY DEVELOPS NEW TECHNIQUES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Jun 79 p 4

[Text]

WITH the biggest private research laboratory in the southern hemisphere under its wing, the Chamber of Mines is half way through a 10-year, R150-million research programme aimed at developing new techniques and equipment for more efficient mining.

This is important to ensure the economic survival of an industry whose biggest threat is extinction of costs, says the Chamber, of which nearly all South Africa's mining houses are members.

Here are some examples of the financial pay-off due to the CMI's research effort:

• The use of new chilled water techniques to cool deep-level mines is expected to save the industry R10-million a year.

As gold mines go deeper, rock temperatures increase by about 10 degrees C for every 1 000 metres, which detracts from productivity and increases the dangers from heatstroke.

Until now, difficult and costly to distribute refrigerated air was used to make work-face temperatures more bearable.

The new technique, a major breakthrough achieved by a team under Dr Austin Walker, uses chilled surface water which is cheaper to distribute at the same refrigeration cost.

• Rapid testing technology pays have been developed which are only a tenth as efficient as those in use.

It is estimated that they will save the industry more than R10-million a year.

The CMI launched a campaign to encourage and assist the change to providing more underground transport, saving money and saving about 10 000 man in use.

Improved safety (less rockfall), production and better control of working conditions, resulting in more productivity of the underground rock, are its advantages.

• The first practical, two-way underground radio transmitter which operates on a low frequency, thus allowing greater penetration through the rock.

Its range is about 6 km up to even liftshafts where cables are present.

• A portable gold analyser which improves accuracy and reduces the time taken in valuing the gold content of the rock.

• A low-profile conveyor is being developed for the efficient removal of rock from the slope face. The conveyor is designed for the narrow slope widths encountered in most SA gold mines, and improves safety productivity.

• An impact drilling machine has been developed after CMI researchers noted that rock-breaking by impacting was usually slower to achieve hardness of the rock.

The impact roller could go a long way to replacing roller by hammer with efficiency, which is wanted and possible.

Further productivity is expected to come from the use of a new type of rock breaker, which is designed to break rock in a more efficient manner than the current type. It is expected that this type of rock breaker will save the industry about R10-million a year.

• A new type of wireless, surface and underground communication system, which is designed to be used in the future, will be developed by the Chamber.

• A new type of rock breaker, which is designed to be used in the future, will be developed by the Chamber.

The Chamber of Mines Research Department has also established a Human Resources Laboratory "in order

to help the industry make better management decisions".

It is designed to help mine managers head-off disputes of the kind (recently) experienced at Rhineland where black miners went on strike on the eve of the mine's official opening earlier this year.

Nearly three-quarters of a million people work for the mines in SA, and the laboratory is used to assess possible consequences of management decisions on labour.

The Laboratory studies the behavioural patterns of labour movement and applies "sound psychological principles in the selection and placement of labour" which is drawn from people of differing backgrounds.

About 15 000 men are put through specifically designed tests by the mines each month at more than 50 testing centres monitored by the MRL.

It also does work on aptitude and career guidance among university students.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SOWETO BLACKS FAVOR TALKS—Most people in Soweto favour participation by their leaders in the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof's regional committees on the future of urban Blacks, according to a survey commissioned by the Sunday Post and conducted by Intercontinental Marketing Services. According to the FINANCIAL MAIL, the poll found that 54 per cent of Soweto residents favoured participation, while 46 per cent were against it. Of those against, only 39 per cent rejected outright discussion between Black leaders and the Government. In all, 500 people were interviewed. The poll also found that support for boycotting the committees was greatest among the young, the better paid and the better educated. The editor of the SUNDAY POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, who also refused to serve on a committee, said he was "surprised" at the result, adding, "We can't simply wish these things away." [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 22 Jun 79 p 4]

KMAZULU HOUSING LOANS—A growing number of Black families in the KwaZulu towns near Durban, Pietermaritzburg and other Natal centres are building themselves attractive homes for between R10 000 and R12 000 with the aid of loans from the KwaZulu Development Corporation. Many of the houses feature the burnt-clay Coroblok which can be laid by unskilled labour, thus making it much cheaper. KDC offers loans of up to R30 000 to KwaZulu citizens wishing to build, buy or extend existing homes. Medium term finance for electrification, garages or concrete fences is also available. The deposit is 10 per cent, while interest is at 8,5 per cent and the maximum redemption period is 30 years. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 22 Jun 79 p 17]

COLORIED INVESTMENT POLICY—The Coloured Development Corporation is to change its investment policy, reports the FINANCIAL MAIL. This will involve a shift from CDC partnership in traditional Coloured businesses such as bottle stores, cinemas, motor outlets, and retailers, to ambitious industrial ventures. Mr Michiel Pentz, general manager of the CDC, said there was great potential in the change of strategy, which had already seen the purchase of three clothing factories in George, Maitland and Diep River in the Cape. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 15 Jun 79 p 11]

NUCLEAR PHYSICIST—Dr Irene Dormehl, who is attached to the Human Science Department of the Atomic Energy Board, is one of South Africa's foremost scientists. A nuclear physicist, she works at the H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria and carries out experiments on animals to develop new diagnostic methods using radio isotopes. According to Erika Nöthling of HOOFSTAD, Dr Dormehl has built up the isotope section of the hospital and went to Germany at the beginning of the year to buy new instruments for the animal centre. In August, she travels to America to buy the latest equipment for her section. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 22 Jun 79 p 12]

FUEL FROM SUGAR WASTE—Engineers at the University of Natal are investigating alternative sources of energy in an attempt to reduce South Africa's dependence on crude oil, reports THE NATAL MERCURY. Their research covers experiments into various types of fuel engines, solar and wind energy, and ways to convert agricultural wastes into fuels. A breakthrough of special significance has been made at the university's Department of Chemical Engineering in Durban. The engine of a car has been modified at little cost so that it runs on fuel obtained from bagasse, a waste product in the manufacture of sugar. The fuel used in the test is a mixture of petrol, furfural and alcohol. Both the latter can be obtained from bagasse. The test car has already run more than 7 000 km and, according to engineers, is giving slightly higher fuel consumption than ordinary fuel. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 15 Jun 79 p 3]

FRESH WATER FISH PROJECTS—Freshwater fish projects conducted by the University of the North in Lebowa and Venda have received a R50 000 sponsorship from a major oil company. Professor J E Saayman of the University's Department of Zoology and Biology says it will now be possible to establish experimental aquariums for freshwater fish research. Both Lebowa and Venda are richly endowed with aquatic habitats suitable for fish production. Lebowa has 812 dams. According to estimates, the projects will eventually result in the handling of 508 tons of freshwater fish a month, and this would give freshwater fish farmers a monthly income of R460 000, Professor Saayman said. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 15 Jun 79 p 13]

SILLO FOR MALAWI—A South African company, CMGM-Glybaton en Montasiebou, has won a R6-million contract to build a giant silo in Malawi. It will be the biggest single silo in Africa. According to PLANT, another South African firm, McLaren & Eger, has been awarded the contract for the piled foundations for the silos. The silo is to be built for the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation of Malawi. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 15 Jun 79 p 13]

LOCALLY MANUFACTURED ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT—Annual sales of locally manufactured electronic components were estimated at R120-million, the Minister

of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr F W de Klerk, said at the opening of the Componex '79 exhibition at Johannesburg. The sales included sophisticated components, but the potential components market was probably three to four times as large, the Minister said. He predicted that about 90 per cent of the country's needs in components could be met within two to three years. Mr De Klerk called on designers and suppliers to adapt components to local conditions and to make best use of local components. He also called on users to insist on local components. As the largest single user of electronic equipment, the Post Office had led the way during the past 30 years to promote local manufactured components, Mr De Klerk, said, in a DIE VADERLAND report. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 15 Jun 79 p 17]

SOWETO SHOPPING CENTER PROJECT--The mammoth Soweto shopping complex will finally get off the ground by the beginning of August amid outcries from black traders that the project be halted. The complex is situated on a white farm bordering Klipspruit and Soweto opposite the Moroka police station. Businessmen at the area are given until the end of July to vacate the land. Mr Sam Motsuenyane, chairman of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC), said the building should be stopped until the site, where it will exist, be proclaimed a black area. Mr Motsuenyane said the previous Minister, Dr Connie Mulder, promised to stop the project as "it exposes black traders in Soweto to unfair competition from whites." Mr Motsuenyane said: "The site on which the complex is to be built, is a white enclave which NAFCOC suggested should be proclaimed a black area before the building goes on. Until the interest of black traders are well protected, the project should not be allowed to go on, despite the authority granted by the Johannesburg City Council." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 22 Jun 79 p 2]

TRANSKEI BAN ON COMMEMORATION--Umtata--The Transkei Government had banned the service to commemorate the third anniversary of the death of Soweto students during riots in 1976 because it was considered "extremely irregular" the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday. Giving reasons for the banning, Chief Matanzima said the service which was to be held in Butterworth last Saturday was relevant to the Republic of South Africa and not to Transkei. He believed the service was intended to undermine the government's authority. Chief Matanzima said his government had not forgotten the killings of young children in South Africa in 1976 for which their parents were "shamelessly" responsible. These adults continued to enjoy life because they were too cowardly to take the role they encouraged their children to play. His government, he said, could not persuade its young children to commit any suicidal act. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 22 Jun 79 p 9]

HNP ELECTION PLANS--The Herstigte Nasionale Party is taking legal action in a bid to fight the Koedoespoort by-election officially. Mr Louis Stofberg, deputy leader of the HNP, which is not registered as a political party, said in Pretoria yesterday he would bring an urgent application

against the Department of the Interior, in the Supreme Court today in an attempt to get recognition. "Our leader, Mr Jaap Marais, is going to stand as an independent, because we are not registered. "We now hope to get a court order forcing the Department to register the party so the people know it is the BNP, winning votes in Randfontein and Koedoespoort, not just an independent candidate," said Mr Stofberg. "We have asked for a court order forcing the department to register the party before nomination day for the Koedoespoort by-election on July 1," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jul 79 p 3]

VENDA PEOPLE'S RIGHTS—Sibasa—Venda people living in the Republic of South Africa would not lose their rights and benefits after the territory had gained independence, the Chief Minister, Chief Patrick Mphahlele, said yesterday. In a statement, Chief Mphahlele said there were strong bonds between Vendas in the Republic and those living in the homeland itself. As a result his Government regarded the citizenship of its people as a "precious possession." "The high regard which the Venda people have for their citizenship is emphasised by the fact that the definition of citizenship contained in the draft constitution for an independent Venda homeland was unanimously agreed upon by the Legislative Assembly." [Text] Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jun 79 p 2]

PENALTY AGAINST ZULU KING—Ulundi—The salary of King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus has been reduced by more than half by the Legislative Assembly after his refusal to appear before it on three separate occasions. After a long closed meeting yesterday, the KwaZulu Assembly issued a statement requesting the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezzi, to cut the King's salary to R8,000 a year. The statement added that no further adjustment should be made to the King's pay until such time as he rejoined and personally attended the Assembly. The King at present earns R16,600 a year and in view of the recent salary increases for members of the Legislative Assembly, would have received R21,807 retrospectively from April 1. It was agreed that should the King decide to rejoin the Assembly after the present session, the Chief Minister should convene a special session. Meanwhile, a commission of inquiry is to be instituted to investigate allegations of misconduct made against the King, including his participation in politics. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jun 79 p 4]

KLM MAGAZINE DELIVERY CONTROVERSY—KLM Airlines, at the centre of a controversy over the distribution of pro-Government South Africa literature, said yesterday no deliveries of the publication Vox Africana had been made since April 28. The controversy stems from questions asked of Dutch Foreign Minister Dr Chris van der Klaauw in Parliament as to how the airline became involved in the distribution of the Right-wing South African Religious organisation, the Christian League, magazine. A KLM spokesman in Holland, Mr Roy Wunderink, said yesterday: "Vox Africana was delivered, like hundreds of other magazines, by KLM through a service it offers world-wide to clients. A spokesman for KLM Southern Africa said the arrangement between

the Christian League and the airline was made directly through the head office and, until the furore started in the Dutch Parliament, employees were not aware of the nature of the cargo they were transporting. Vox Africana is a German-language quarterly compiled and edited in Cape Town which is sent mainly to Protestant ministers and subscribers in West Germany. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 79 p 5]

COLORED DIAMOND POLISHERS--Kimberley--Coloured workers may now polish diamonds in Kimberley--as long as the diamonds are small. According to the law, diamonds larger than 1,09 carats are reserved for whites. In practice, however, coloured polishers are now handling diamonds of up to 1,69 carats, a director of a diamond polishing company said yesterday. Mr Neville Lunt, director of Request Diamond Cutting, said his firm had started training coloured diamond polishers about a month ago. The "diamond-size apartheid" came after protests by white workers in the industry. When the Government decided to allow coloured people into the diamond cutting and polishing industry three years ago, there were wildcat strikes. White workers complained that their job security was being threatened. The Government's solution was to bring in regulations determining which diamonds would be polished by which races. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jun 79 p 4]

MAIZE HARVEST ESTIMATE--The fourth estimate of the 1978-79 maize crop is 7,3 million tons compared to a yield of 10,1-million tons in the 1977/78 season, says the Department of Agriculture in Pretoria. Other estimates (with last year's figures in brackets) are: groundnuts 133,400 (217,810) tons, sunflower seed 320,300 (453,439) tons, soya beans 31,600 (39,500) tons. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 79 p 5]

DISCHARGED SERVICEMEN EMPLOYMENT--Two thousand five hundred of the 10,000 National Servicemen who hit "civvy street" from today are without jobs. The Defence Force is confident, however, that South Africa's labour market will be able to cater for the soldiers, who have just completed two years in the armed forces. Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, Chief of Defence Staff Personnel, said yesterday that everything possible was being done to see that there would be jobs for all the 10,000 servicemen. He said there had been no difficulty in finding work for the first group of two-year National Servicemen discharged in December last year, and he did not expect any problems now. "At present there are more than enough jobs available to accommodate the men. All they have to do is contact their local Department of Labour office or committee in their area. All mayors are patrons of these committees." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 79 p 8]

FERTILIZER FOR BRAZIL--Triomf and Fedmis have signed contracts to supply Brazilian buyers with phosphoric acid at a three-year record price of \$370 a ton cif during the current third quarter of 1979. While Triomf's phosacid plant operated at only 75% capacity last year in producing 300,000 tons of P2O5, it is now working at 96% capacity, or an annual rate of 385,000 tons. A seventh concentrator line will bring capacity up to just over 400,000 tons by July. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Jun 79 p 2]

MANGANESE MINE--Development of the Middelplaat manganese mine, near Kuruman in the northern Cape Province, is progressing on schedule. Considerable progress has been made with all aspects of development since Anglo American Corporation decided, in May 1976, to go ahead with the mine at a cost of about R47-million. Production starts officially in October. Initial production will be 1.1-million tons of ore annually, most of which will be exported through Port Elizabeth. Three grades of ore will be produced, all with characteristics which make them ideal blending ores for electric furnace operators. The standard grade ore is low in deleterious elements and has a manganese/iron ratio of 9.5:1 and a manganese content of about 38%. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Jun 79 p 2]

WESTERN CAPE DEVELOPMENT--The Government had decided that Atlantis, on the West Coast, should be given priority as a deconcentration centre in the Western Cape, the Minister of Environment Planning and Energy, Mr F.W. de Klerk, announced yesterday. This was one of the decisions taken by the Cabinet after investigations by the Department of the National Development Strategy for the Western Cape. The statement said recommendations for determining general guidelines for future urban growth and land use in that region had been considered by the Planning Advisory Council of the Prime Minister and recommendations accepted by the Cabinet. Other decisions taken by the Cabinet were: That a restriction be placed on making available further industrial land and on the extension of Coloured residential areas in the Cape Peninsula; That Vredenburg/Saldanha would still be recognised as a decentralisation centre; It was not intended to allow development to stagnate in towns such as Paarl, Wellington, Somerset West, etc.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 79 p 12]

SOWETO ARMS CACHE--Several people were arrested after Security police uncovered a cache of explosives, handgrenades and timing devices in a Soweto home. The arrests followed an early morning raid last Thursday at 2 am. Details of the raid were released yesterday. A police spokesman said Security Police searched a house in Soweto on the night of June 27/28 and arrested several people. "Investigations are still going on, but a number of people are being detained in terms of Section 22 of the Law Amendment Act," he said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

MINERAL PROSPECTING--Dar es Salaam--The Ministry of Water Development, Power and Minerals will intensify the search for uranium, nickel and oil in this fiscal year. Al-Noor Kassum, minister of water development, power and minerals, said in parliament yesterday, that his Ministry would carefully review the law on minerals to enable foreign firms to participate in mineral prospecting. He said that starting this year his Ministry would spend most of the funds allocated to it on prospecting for oil and uranium in order to reduce the country's fuel problems. He said nickel and copper had been discovered in Kabanga, in the West Lake region. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD]

CSO: 4407

MEANING OF NEW OIL PRICES EXAMINED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jul 79 p 7

[Article by Fred M'ule: "Our Survival Lies in Oil Conservation"]

[Text] There has never been unanimity when OPEC countries meet. The hawks go their way and the doves take off in another direction. But one thing is always certain and that is--the prices of crude oil always go up.

Amid a series of confusions and contradictions OPEC has again increased the prices of oil, a move that obviously spells economic catastrophe for most non-oil producing developing countries like Zambia.

Almost all industrial Western countries have reacted with condemnations of the new prices, which is an obvious indication of the potential adverse effects that they will have on their economic development.

Already US President Jimmy Carter who indicated that his colleagues who were attending the seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo, Japan backed him, has denounced the prices calling them extraordinary. His feeling is that they are indeed going to hurt everyone throughout the world.

The fact is that it is barely five months ago that OPEC raised prices of oil by 14.5 percent. The current increase is close to 25 percent, which for a country like Zambia is a phenomenal leap from the previous level.

A ceiling has been set at around K18.80 a barrel although however, moderate OPEC members like Saudi Arabia. Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have indicated that they will start selling their oil from a base price of K14 a barrel.

Of course the price of the oil will vary according to the origin. But overall it is estimated that the new prices will bring in about K80 million a day for the exporters.

The question now is: What should Zambia do to conserve her oil imports and maintain a low level of the oil import bill?

It is important firstly to consider the fact that industrialised countries like Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, United States, Italy and Canada have agreed upon the need to cut on their oil imports.

Their alternative is to develop other sources of energy, like nuclear power, coal and possibly solar energy. This move they agree, will help bring sanity to the oil markets and possibly avert further price hikes likely to hurt world economic recovery.

Points in their favour are that they have the technological know-how to develop nuclear energy, which has however, met with unfavourable public response in countries like the United States where its safety is under scrutiny. They also have the capital and manpower to undertake such ventures.

As for coal, there is no doubt that all these countries are capable of developing their own coal deposits, if it will mean circumventing the high priced oil. Again they have the know-how, capital and manpower to undertake such work.

In the case of solar energy, countries like the United States are already advanced in their quest for alternative energy sources like this one. I visited the Solar Energy Research Centre in Denver, Colorado and could easily see the amount of work being put into developing solar energy.

However, solar energy which is in the long term the cheapest source of energy, is one of those energy sources which are highly costly to start. It needs the injection of millions of Kwacha to just set the whole business in motion. Again, for household heating purposes (not necessary for us), solar energy is proving effective. But for industrial purposes, it will definitely take a lot of time, energy, technology, capital and manpower. Here also, all these countries are capable of carrying out such projects.

This inevitably brings us back to our question: Can Zambia do it?

It is obvious that Zambia and her counterparts in the developing world will experience a deterioration in their current accounts. The oil import bills will go up considerably. The motorist will feel it and the pedestrian will feel it too in that the shirt, trousers, or shoes he may be wearing was manufactured by a huge factory which used up millions of litres of oil and paid highly for it, and which would subsequently want to pass on the mark up onto the pedestrian.

It will not be surprising at all if the Government were to announce a petrol price increase in view of this phenomenal rise in the price of crude oil.

One thing is certain. Zambia is not yet ready for developing nuclear energy. But with our uranium deposits, the future looks well taken care of. That is if we were to avoid grandiose ideas which might work out to the detriment to the nation and the safety of the people. For now nuclear

energy for Zambia is on the shelf. It will obviously require importation of technology, manpower and maybe even capital.

Coal we can easily work our way towards utilising. We have the deposits. But again we would need further development of the current mines and maybe require higher quality grades of the ore.

Solar energy, we can certainly develop. The sun always shines (give or take a few chilly days). It is clean and cheap in the long run. However, that too needs the importation of new technology and the infusion of millions of Kwacha which we seem short of. It is however, one source of energy Zambia should look at seriously.

If therefore all those alternatives seem long term, costly, risky and improbable for Zambia, there is only one alternative left for us and that is CONSERVATION.

Conservation as the Daily Mail has pointed out earlier does not mean closing the service stations early as we have noted this has not helped the situation since motorists fill up before time anyway.

Several countries have already introduced measures to conserve oil, countries like the United States, New Zealand, Ghana, and some Western industrial powers. Obviously Zambia, cannot wait and see how the situation develops, because it will definitely worsen our brightening economic situation.

Iran which apparently indicated it was going to go for lower prices of oil for developing countries was unsuccessful. A mere voice in the wilderness.

We need to heed the calls from several authorities within and outside the country about oil conservation. When he addressed a Press conference at Mulungushi Hall in April this year, President Kaunda cautioned the nation that every litre of fuel wasted was costing Zambia some money.

He urged then that those using more than 20 litres a week should cut down and as much as possible for motorists to take holidays and stay at home.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister also recently warned that the world would face an oil crisis of unprecedented magnitude by as early as 1988 if demand continued at the present rates.

We are encouraged however, by the announcement made by member of the Central Committee Dr Henry Matipa that Freedom House intended to introduce stringent measures to conserve fuel.

We feel those measures, although obviously not good news to motorists, will effectively help to save the nation's much needed foreign exchange. We feel it is necessary, and the time is now. The old adage says: "Forewarned is fore armed."

ZAMBIA

KK LAYS EMPHASIS ON AGRICULTURE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jun 79 p 3

[Text] Recently, President Kaunda gave an interview to the COURIER, an official magazine of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the European Community. The interview, by the Courier's Roger De Backer, looks at Zambia's evolution and the country's new emphasis on agricultural development for the years ahead. Today Business Mail brings you the interview in full.

DE BACKER: Mr President, what are the main achievements of Zambia's development so far and how do you judge the influence of your own philosophy of Humanism on that development?

KK: In so far as our achievements are concerned, I would like to look at what we believe, in Humanism, to be the five principal areas of human endeavour. It is only when we look at these that we will be able to see what we have been able to achieve.

There are the political, economic, social and cultural sides of life, but also a scientific and technological side and, of course, there is in the nature of man's development, a defence and security aspect. Now, how have we ventured in all these five principal areas of human endeavour? Politically, I would say the main purpose of our being is to transfer power from the centre to the masses; this is why we call our society a one-party participatory democracy. We have done quite a lot already but much more obviously remains to be done.

We are only 14 years old and that has not been long enough for us to achieve all the things we would like to achieve. However, there is stability in the country, in spite of our many problems, so I would say that politically we are moving along the right line. Economically, we have put most, if not almost all, the major means of production in the hands of the people. The state controls many major means of development and this is quite an achievement in 14 years. We co-operate in certain areas with private enterprise and in other areas private enterprise goes it alone.

So, economically we are doing quite well but let me emphasise that much more needs to be done because I don't believe that state enterprise is really the answer to the problem of industrial participatory democracy. I am preoccupied with the question of power whether it be political or economic power. I would like to see power transferred to the people and we are trying to organise co-operative societies, rural reconstruction centres etc...all these are major means of trying to transfer economic power from both private enterprise as well as from the state, to the people.

It is a major exercise but we have begun and are doing well. I'm now talking only of policies and their implementation. I'm not touching on the problems that confront us as a result of our geo-political position. In the social and cultural field, at independence we had only about 100 graduates and 1,000 odd young men and women who had done their full secondary school education. Today we have thousands of graduates from our own university here in Zambia and what is more, thousands of young people who have done their senior-Form Five education.

There are also hundreds of thousands of Grade Seven school-leavers. In terms of social and cultural policies, we have done well, for example, hospitals are now free. Admittedly, we are having problems in raising the funds to run all these free social services. But policy wise we have done extremely well, we are moving in the right direction and now we are emphasising more and more our policy of self-reliance so that men and women members of any given community in our country contribute towards at least the construction of school buildings, teachers' houses, medical orderlies houses and so on. Every community is going to be organised to participate in this way. The state itself will only contribute towards the purchasing of medicines and the training and paying of staff for the schools and hospitals. In the field of science and technology, again we are training manpower with the help of the countries like those in the EEC. You can't develop economically, politically, socially and culturally without adequate scientific and technological knowledge.

In the field of defence and security we are defending ourselves, not adequately obviously, but there is at least stability in the country. On security, we do not take the line that we want to punish wrongdoers in our society, we want to reform them. Our policy is to re-educate the people who get in trouble, like thieves, robbers and so on. We don't send them to prison simply to punish them, we send them there because we want to reform them. Here success is a long way off. However, I think in all the five principal areas of human endeavour we are in general doing well and it is being done within the philosophy of humanism.

DE BACKER: What will be the basic priorities in the Third National Development Plan (1979-1983) to be launched soon and what part will agriculture play?

KK: In fact, the last part of the question gives you the answer. Agriculture is our main emphasis in the Third National Development Plan. It is the key to the switch over of Zambia's economy. Just now we have many problems with unemployment. We shouldn't have.

If we have emphasised agriculture, not only in theory but also in practice, we would not have had so much unemployment. We are trying to reorganise our society so that we can get a number of our young people back to the land, to grow crops and to develop fisheries and forestry, etc...All these are part and parcel of our rural development programme. We are emphasising agriculture very much indeed.

DE BACKER: Does the origin of this emphasis on rural development lie in the copper crisis and if copper prices were to soar in the next few months would this not create a certain lack of interest in agricultural development?

KK: No, in fact, our emphasis on agriculture did not come from the fall in the price of copper. It came out of a basic belief that the land comes first, that it must be exploited first. It produces everything we need and we should, therefore, be able to utilise it and produce our basic foodstuffs which would enable us to develop industries, and at a later stage export both fresh agricultural products as well as processed ones. This is the way we are going. It is really a matter of philosophy and not a matter of expediency at all.

DE BACKER: Zambia's export earnings so far have been determined by copper to a very great extent. Now these export earnings have fallen and your import costs have soared right now you are facing a considerable shortage of the principal food crop, maize. Do you see a way out of this vicious circle?

KK: Yes, I think one must look at this question from two angles, short term and long term. In the short term we have to appeal to the outside world to come to our aid. Indeed, your own organisation's responses to this appeal have been tremendously encouraging and we are most grateful for this. On the other hand, and more for the long term, we are planning now to diversify, and end our great dependence on maize. We are again with the EEC's help trying to grow a lot of wheat in the country, both the state as well as individual commercial and peasant farmers. This experiment (1) is on just now and I'm glad to say that we are succeeding quite well. We are also looking at rice, since we could grow a lot in this country.

The purpose of all this, as I said is to move away from dependence on maize. One thing about wheat and rice is that you can grow these crops under irrigation. Maize when covering our shortages is very expensive on the world market and a balance between these crops is what we should be encouraging. This is not to say that we are not to grow maize as a

basic foodstuff. We are going to push the growing of maize both by the commercial and peasant farmers. So the two aspects of this question are that in the short term we are appealing for help from outside and in the long term our dependence on maize as a staple food must be reduced by moving into the growing of other crops.

DE BACKER: Zambia's high level of industrialisation by African standards, and the 40 percent level of urbanisation have led under the present economic crisis to both social and regional imbalances. How will you cope with this in the future?

KK: I referred earlier on to the fact that we have started what we call rural reconstruction centres. These are supposed to be centres around which we will develop the rural areas and become centres for urbanisation in the various parts of our country.

Each of our 55 established districts has, or will have a rural reconstruction centre. When we grow more crops and decentralise, these will be the pivotal points where agro-industries will be managed. These rural reconstruction centres are supposed to act as an attraction: the peasant farmers come under them and they will find markets and places where agro-industries can be established. In this way we will be achieving two objectives in one operation. The first, to try and keep as many people as possible in the rural areas and the second, urbanisation in those areas. In Lusaka we now have over half a million people and social services have become a problem. We plan only for so many each time, but when our people rush to urban areas like this they create imbalance which you rightly referred to. So this is one way in which we are coping with this. We also have state enterprises such as canning industries, where we are building small outgrowers' units, in one of our districts, for example, the sugar industry has a programme of outgrowers. We have a pineapple industry which should be able to develop quite fast in one of our provinces with again, a scheme for outgrowers. We have the tea and coffee industries, all these have outgrowers schemes and now we are launching major cotton programmes with the EEC's help.

So in all these areas we are emphasising state enterprises with small peasant farmers outgrowers' schemes. In this way we hope to decentralise out agro-industries and push development in the rural areas instead of having people rushing to the urban areas.

DE BACKER: Considering Zambia's land-locked position and the present prevailing situation in southern Africa, communications are of basic importance for our country's economy. What prospects are there of overcoming the present bottlenecks and constraints in the regional transport network? And what role could the EEC play there?

KK: Well, may I begin with the last part of your question. The EEC has a very important role to play in the regional organisation of our transportation system. Already we have had discussions with our colleagues in Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zaire and Angola and hopefully in the future with Zimbabwe and Namibia, when these are reborn. In all these areas, I'm glad to say your organisation is involved. To be specific, we are thinking of three projects with Angola; two roads and one railway project.

For the two road projects, we have approached your organisation. I saw Commissioner Cheysson (EEC Commissioner for Aid, Claude Cheysson) here a few weeks ago and we reminded the EEC through him of these requirements. I think the EEC is very responsive to these needs. On the Zairean side we have the old Benguela Railway, which caters for three countries, Angola, Zaire and Zambia and here again the EEC and some individual European countries are involved. We hope that as the security situation improves in Angola, the Benguela Railway will be used a great deal by Zambia. Before the problem of Rhodesia came up and before the opening of the Tazara railway, about 55 percent of our copper went through the Benguela Railway and 45 percent through the Rhodesian railways. Now our railways system is being reorganised with your help. If we look at Tazara, here again we are discussing the possibility of your organisation coming to help us by financing projects to improve the organisation of Tazara. In terms of our neighbours Malawi and Mozambique we are already doing something as far as joint communication links are concerned both road and microwave links.

Canada is helping us with a railway link to Malawi, so we haven't approached the EEC on this. When Rhodesia is free and becomes Zimbabwe I'm sure we will be able to approach you to come and help us in terms of tarring the BOTZAM (Botswana-Zambia) road. This is also very important to us. So all round, we are making joint operations with the neighbouring countries with the help of the EEC.

DE BACKER: Zambia's situation cannot be divorced from developments in the rest of southern Africa, the accession to independence of Angola and Mozambique, the pending self government of Namibia and Zimbabwe. How might those developments affect your country's economy?

KK: Well, they have affected us already very badly. We have here the problem of a rebellion in Rhodesia against the British government and British Crown but also a rebellion against the whole of mankind. The United Nations declared sanctions against Rhodesia and Zambia as a faithful member of the UN had to join in that struggle. It is still on and we have continued to play our role.

As I told you, 45 percent of our copper used to go through the Rhodesian route. The Tazara is not operating as well as it should and the Benguela Railway is closed to us. We therefore have a lot of problems. Economically, we have been very badly hit. Recently, we have reopened the southern railway through Rhodesia, but it is very limited in its operations and it is not meeting the challenge of the times at all.

DE BACKER: A free Namibia and free Zimbabwe will have a positive influence then?

KK: Certainly, the same way as Angola has had a positive influence on us. Mozambique has had a very positive influence indeed, so Zimbabwe is bound to have a positive influence on us once the struggle is over.

DE BACKER: Historically European nations used to play the role of a colonial power in this part of the world. What role do you see for a "new" Europe in southern Africa?

KK: First of all, let me take this opportunity to refer to the European Community as I see it.

I think this is one of the positive moves of modern Europe and I say this because I am a great believer in larger units leading to a world government. The beginning that we see in Europe, even with all the problems that you face is a very positive move. I therefore welcome this very much. As you said, in the past we had European nations colonising Africa, but that period is over, fortunately for us. We have problems left in Rhodesia and Namibia but these will be solved soon. We have the problem of apartheid in South Africa, but this too will be over soon. Now how does a "new" Europe affect Africa? I think the Lome Convention gives us a very good grounding.

We are negotiating new terms for this agreement. This is a periodic thing, it is bound to be because we are all developing and as we develop we are bound to renegotiate the basis of our contacts. I would say the EEC has had a very positive impact on African countries in so far as modern Africa is concerned. It is a good thing that colonialism is no longer a reality, but a period to be read about in history books.

DE BACKER: You say that you are very much interested in larger units. Does this mean that with a free Zimbabwe and Namibia you would conceivably think about greater co-operation in a regional level in southern Africa?

KK: The answer is a definite yes. In 1974 I had an opportunity to pay a visit to Tanzania and I spoke there of the need for regional co-operation in the area from Dar-es-Salaam to Luanda and Maputo embracing Zambia, Malawi, Botswana and Zimbabwe once it is free and eventually Namibia and South Africa when they are free. This area here can form one of the most progressive areas of the world if leaders and people themselves agree to this type of unity.

Again it must be unity based on proper understanding, so that the people understand what is happening. It should not be imposed from the top, any imposition is bound to collapse. It must be built from below. That is the way UNIP (I) sections are building Zambia--and I think our neighbouring countries are doing the same--on the basis of participatory democracy coming from the roots up, to the national level, then regional level. I think it is a key evolution in this area and I see in coming myself.

DE BACKER: For a few years now, the Lome Convention has been a new factor in Zambia's international relations. How do you view co-operation so far and what do you expect from the negotiations for a new convention?

KK: Well, I think there I will be a bit selfish and say that in terms of the new negotiations we are very much interested in the Stabex (export stabilisation) scheme. We would like countries like Zambia who produce minerals like copper and so on, to be considered in the same way as those who produce agricultural products. After all we are also developing and for minerals we sometimes have prices which fall, as in the case now, so we need assistance.

We emphasise the point that the new convention should take care of this type of problem, but apart from that I really think that the Lome Convention has proved a very good beginning. We have studied the problems, we are trying to solve them in Lome II and perhaps LOME III in the future will bring about even stronger ties between the EEC and ACP.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

POPULATION CENSUS--The Central Statistical office will soon launch a country-wide mapping programme to prepare for next year's census of population, housing and agriculture. Making the announcement in the latest Government Gazette, director of census and statistics, Mr Mpafya Mulenga, explains that the purpose of this project would be to delimit the whole country into standard enumeration areas with identifiable boundaries. "In addition, the mappers will collect information by personal interviews on such important features as commercial establishments, industrial units, institutions, agricultural establishments, schools, hospitals and permanent structures," he says. Zambia's population census was last taken in 1969 when the number of people in the country was estimated at 4,056,995. It increased by 638,005 in 1974 following a sample census. According to the 1976 review of the world population growth and response, Zambia's population now is estimated at over five million and is increasing at the rate of 3.1 percent a year, making the present pressures on the country's economic and social development intense. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jul 79 p 5]

HUGE COBALT DEPOSITS--Zambia has 15 percent of the world's known cobalt deposits and more are still being found. This was said in Lusaka on Wednesday by the managing director of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited (NCCM), Mr Francis Kaunda, at a luncheon he hosted for a high-powered Mitsubishi delegation led by Mr Shiro Shibuya, senior deputy general manager in London. Mr Kaunda told the delegation that Zambia had huge cobalt deposits some of which was currently being exploited and more were still being found. He praised Japan and Mitsubishi in particular for their cordial business relationship that has existed between the two countries from the early days of copper mining in Zambia. He commended Mitsubishi for giving financial assistance to the mining companies in general and to NCCM in particular at a time when other companies and countries were not even prepared to look at their applications for loans. Mr Kaunda said he hoped these good relationships between Zambia and Japan would grow and continue to prosper for a long time to come. Mr Shibuya acknowledged the fact that Japan was a country almost without any mineral resources of its own. It was in this respect, he said, that Mitsubishi commended NCCM

for having maintained a steady and sure supply of copper to Japan even at times when other copper producing countries were not prepared to sell copper to Japan because of high copper prices elsewhere. He singled out the Tokyo Olympic Games period when the Zambian mining companies had to change their plans just in order to supply Japan with all the copper she required to enable that country host the Olympic Games successfully. He said this was very much appreciated and will be remembered by the Japanese people for a long time. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jun 79 p 3]

NATIONAL CONTROL CENTRE--The National Control Centre in Lusaka that will provide for independent control of the power generation and transmission systems in Zambia is scheduled for commissioning in October this year. This was said in Lusaka by the general manager of the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited (ZESCO), Mr Abel Mkandawire, when he commented on the progress of the project. The plant, which has been under construction for some time now, is of particular importance to Zambia in so far as the independent control of the generation and transmission systems is concerned. The plant would have been commissioned some time back but was delayed because important equipment worth thousands of Kwacha could not be brought into the country in good time due to difficulties in procuring import licences. These were, however, granted in early 1977 and the vital equipment started arriving in the country. The National Control Centre will have two functions: operation and supervisory and load frequency control. Operation and supervisory refer to the switching, linking and earthing of power systems and the telemetering of plant status and measurements throughout the system. Load frequency control refers to start-up, loading and shutting down of generating plant to meet power system demand taking into account the security of the power system. The contract to set up the plant was awarded to a French consortium of companies. Omnium Francais Pour La Realisation d'Equipment de Dispatching (OFRED) which specialises in design and survey work. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jun 79 p 3]

REPLACEMENT OF MIG 19'S--The MiG 19's still in use will be replaced by MiG 21's. [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jul 79 p 26]

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